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THE PITTSBURGH POST.

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JAMES P. BARR & CO.,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

CURIOUS SONG OF A LOVER TO HIS SWEETHEART.

Your face,	your tongue,	your wit,
So fair,	so sweet,	so sharp,
First bent,	then drew,	then hit,
Mine eye,	mine ear,	mine heart.
Mine eye,	mine ear,	mine heart,
To talk,	to learn,	to love,
Your face,	your tongue,	your wit,
Doth lead,	doth teach,	doth move.
Your face,	your tongue,	your wit,
With beams,	with sound,	with art,
Doth blind,	doth charm,	doth rule,
Mine eye,	mine ear;	mine heart.
Mine eye,	mine ear,	mine heart,
With life,	with hope,	with skill,
Your face,	your tongue,	your wit,
Doth feed,	doth feast,	doth fill.
O face!	O tongue!	O wit!
With frown,	with check,	with smart,
Wrong not,	vex not,	wound not,
Mine eye,	mine ear.	mine heart,
This eye,	this ear,	this heart,
Shall joy,	shall bend,	shall swear,
Your face,	your tongue,	your wit,
To serve,	to trust,	to fear.

The lines may be read either from left to right, or from above downwards. They may also be read in various directions.

THE VATICAN.

The Daily Life and Domestic Habits of Pius Ninth.

The following account of the daily life of Pope Pius IX. at the Vatican has been translated for the N. Y. Evening Post by an Italian correspondent, from the columns of *L'Unita Nationale*, of Naples:

"Pius IX. rises at seven in all seasons, and says mass in a little chapel adjoining his bedchamber, or, on festivals, in the Sistine chapel. At mass he is assisted by a private chaplain, a priest who enjoys the title and the insignia of lordship. At eight the Pope takes a cup of chocolate and remains in the parlor which opens out of his bed-chamber, in conversation with the officers on duty; if it is not a day of audience, he confers with Cardinal Antonelli upon political affairs; afterwards with Monsignor Patrizi, Cardinal Vicar, upon the affairs of the Church; if it is a day of audience he goes to it without reluctance, for he likes to show himself in the midst of his imposing and brilliant court, which is also a most striking one from the variety of the costumes, among which the scarlet color predominates. The Pope only is clothed in white. The audience lasts two or three hours, according to the number and the rank of the persons who are present, and also according to the humor of the Pope.

MORNING WALK—CHEAP DINNER.

"The audience of the conference at an end, he descends by the small staircase to the gardens, if the weather is fine, and walks until 2 o'clock. Two guards precede him; by his side walks Monsignor Pacca, first major domo of the palace, or Monsignor Ricci, Master of the Chamber, followed by two private servants or by two servants with cloaks and swords, who are citizens, and wear a costume of the middle ages. At precisely 2 o'clock the Pope dines alone, in the room between the library and the drawing-room. The dinner is brought from the kitchen by the master of the Chamber assistants, servants paid thirty crowns a month, and is served by two citizens, Spana and Filippani, who have the rank of butlers. By order of the physicians, and also by the wish of the Pope, for Pius IX. is not a gourmand, the dinner is a very frugal one; it is composed of a soup, a few ounces of boiled or roasted meat, potatoes minced fine with butter, and a half-glass of pure wine of *Castelli Romani.* The dinner costs in all about a franc and a half. The wine for the Pope's table is bought day by day, for Pius IX. has no cellar. Of all the inmates or the Vatican the Pope is the one who eats the least and whose meals are at least expensive.

"The physicians recommend to him exercise, and not to allow himself to be overcome by the indolence so agreeable to the aged; they have prescribed for him two walks a day. After dinner he reposes for half an hour and then goes out again, accompanied by the same persons and sometimes by Cardinal Antonelli and by General Kanzler. He returns to his bed-chamber before sunset, and goes through the evening service with a private chaplain, who leaves immediately afterward.

THE VATICAN.

"The Vatican is a city in itself. There are fifty different buildings, fourteen interior courts, twelve thousand rooms and three thousand inhabitants. There were formerly not so many of the latter, but the number has doubled since the 30th of September. There are cardinals and lords, workmen and peasants, soldiers and servants, men and women, there are immense ornamental gardens, vineyards and kitchen-gardens. It might be called a city without streets. Nothing has been changed at the Vatican since the day the Italian soldiers took Rome. The officers have remained the same and the ministers have not been changed, Antonelli is still Secretary of State, Negroni, Minister of the Interior, Randi, Minister of Police, and General Kanzler, Minister of War. Berardi, Minister of Commerce, who is very rich, has left the Vatican.

THE BED-CHAMBER

"The reading ends ordinarily at 10, and supper is served, consisting of soup, a little salad and the usual wine. He dismisses every one with his benediction, and goes to his bed-chamber accompanied by the servants, who sleep in the room adjoining his own. These servants are four in number; they are all persons who enjoy his confidence; one of them he brought from Spoleto when he was archbishop of that city, and he has never since quitted him. The chaplain brings him his breviary, and takes his orders for the morrow before he goes to bed. The bed-chamber of Pius IX. is very modest; there is a small toilet glass, a few arm-chairs and a small oratory surmounted by a crucifix. No carpet, summer or winter. No one has ever been able to explain the old man's aversion to carpets. Beside the secret servants, the secret chaplains, the butlers and the bed-chamber assistants, there are also secret sweepers, young citizens wearing moustaches and imperials, though dressed as priests; these are only servants, and perform the humblest functions. Before Mentana they were forbidden to wear beards, but moustaches and imperials were allowed them after that battle.

AGRICULTURAL.

TANSEY AND PEACHES.

A writer in a New York paper recommends sowing tansey about the roots of peach trees as a means of preserving them. He says that he once knew a large peach tree which was more than forty years old, while several generations of similar trees in the same soil had passed away. This led to an examination, and a bed of tansey was discovered about the trunk. It was naturally inferred that the preservation of this tree to such a green old age was attributable to the presence of this plant. It was decided to try the experiment on others, and accordingly a few of the roots were placed about each of the other trees on the premises, some of which gave signs of decay. Not only has it preserved them for several years, but renovated those that were unsound. The odor of this plant, he says doubtless keeps off the insect enemies of this kind of tree, and it would have the same effect on others, as the plum, apple and pear, as well as the sycamore and other ornamental trees.

EARLY TURNIPS.

Those farmers who are sufficiently near a good market to drive in daily with a team, may find the cultivation of early white turnips a very profitable crop. We have known it to prove largely remunerative. They will require a warm, rich and mellow soil. The manure used should be well rotted, so as to afford nutriment at once to the plants. Good superphosphate of lime will be of essential service.

It is said that a mixture of lime, salt and ashes dusted on the young plants while the dew is on them, for several mornings in succession, will prevent the ravages of the little black fly which usually attacks them. The crop should be kept entirely free from grass and weeds, and the ground frequently stirred about the plants. When sufficiently grown, pull them without bruising the leaves, wash the bottoms clean, and tie in bunches. In this condition they will sell readily at high prices; much more than they will bring in selling by measure.—N. E. Farmer.

SPEEDY GROWTH OF RADISHES.

In the publications of the Acclimatization Society of Palermo, we are informed that radishes may be obtained at any season, and quickly in the following manner: The seeds are to be first soaked for twenty-four hours and then placed in bags and exposed to the sun. They will begin to germinate in about twenty-four hours, and are then to be set in a box filled with well manured earth and moistened from time to time with luke-warm water. In five or six days the radishes will attain the size of a small onion. To grow radishes in winter, the box is to be placed in a warm cellar, covered with a top, and the earth moistened from day to day with luke-warm water.—Rural South Land.

GROWING CELERY.

Very few attempt to grow celery from the mistaken notion that its culture is attended with more or less difficulty. But with this as other things, cultivation has been somewhat simplified within the few years past, requiring much less labor and care than under the old mode of teaching.

At a late meeting of the Montgomery Co. (Ohio) Horticultural Society, one of the members said that the present mode of culture differed materially from that practiced a few years ago. A deep trench was formerly considered the first requisite in the cultivation of celery. He has practiced plowing open a trench of only moderate depth, but from experience contemplates planting on the surface for the next season.

The seed should be planted as early as prudent in spring, in beds out of doors. Plants grown in this way are much hardier and more certain of success than when sown in boxes. The young plants should be cut back once or twice in the beds and before transplanting, to induce a stocky solid growth. They should be grown thinly in the beds. With proper care they will be ready to be transplanted into the garden rows from the 15th to the 31st day of July. Earlier planting than this is not desirable, as celery makes its principal growth after the nights become cool, and the greatest secret of success is in keeping the plants in good condition until this season arrives; which, in our hot sun and dry atmosphere is a delicate matter.

The hilling-up process should be gradual, beginning when the plant is about ten inches high; and at first only sufficient earth should be drawn up to the plant to keep it from spreading out; the plants should be set six inches apart. Celery loves moisture, and irrigation is of great advantage in its cultivation; the water should not come in actual contact with the plants, but be allowed to gather between the rows. The moisture is absorbed gradually in this way, conducing to a healthy, steady growth. The soil for the growth of celery should be cool, deep and rich, of a pure loam free from gravel, and with little sand.

A MODEST and unprotected young man in Chicago had two girls arrested for "insulting" him on the street.

THE ROBINS.

There's a call upon the housetop, an answer from the plain,
There's warble in the sunshine, a twitter in the rain.
And through my heart, at sound of these,
There comes a nameless thrill,
As sweet as odor to the rose,
Of verdure to the hill;
And all the joyous mornings,
My heart pours forth this strain;
"God bless the dear old robins,
Who have come back again."

For they bring a thought of summer, of dreamy, precious days,
Of king-cups in the summer, making a golden haze;
A longing for the clover blooms,
For roses all aglow,
For fragrant blossoms where the bees
With droning murmurs go;
I dream of all the beauties
Of summer's golden reign,
And sing, "God keep the robins,
Who have come back again."

PREPARING FOR THE END.

[From Chambers' Journal.]

Noteworthy men have often amused themselves by writing their own epitaphs, generally attempting, as Johnson says, to be jocular upon one of the few things that make wise men serious. A great orator wrote:

Here, reader, turn your weeping eyes:
My fate a useful moral teaches;
The hole wherein my body lies
Would not contain one-half my speeches.

And Pope, pretending an indifference to praise and blame he was far from feeling, indicted:

Under this marble, or under this sill,
Or under this turf, or e'en what they will;
Whatever an heir, or a friend in his stead,
Or any good creature shall lay o'er my head;
Lies one who ne'er cared and still cares not a pin,
What they said, or may say, of the mortal within;
But who living, and dying, serene, still, and free,
Trusts in God that as well as he is, he shall be.

But neither orator nor poet, we may be sure, had the slightest ideas of the lines they perpetrated appearing on their tombstones. Shakspeare is supposed to have dictated the entreating, blessing, threatening quatrain that has kept sacrilegious hands from disturbing his dust; and Chatterton, Churchill, Coleridge, and Gay provided inscriptions for their own gravestones. Possibly they were actuated by a not unreasonable distrust of friendly epitaph writers; the poets of to-day need have no such fear; we affect simplicity if we love it not, the affectation serving as a cover to our bareness of invention. We cannot now-a days rise to anything higher than a name and a date—mere undertaker's work; the writing of epitaphs, like that of epigrams is, a lost art.

Sir Thomas More aired his scholarship and his vanity in a long-winded Latin epitaph, detailing at length his lineage, his own and his father's services to the state, and finishing up with twelve tedious verses. Ralph Tyrer, sometime vicar of Kendal, Westmoreland, contrived to condense his earthly career and anticipate his future in the curious lines:

London bred me, Westminster fed me,
Cambridge sped me, my sister wed me,
Study taught me, living sought me,
Learning brought me, Kendal caught me.
Labor pressed me, sickness distressed me,
Death oppressed me, the grave possessed me,
God first made me, Christ did save me,
Earth did crave me, Heaven would have me.

Not less sure of his reward was William Huntingdon, the once notorious "inspired coal-heaver." When he felt the end drawing near, Huntingdon took his pen in hand and wrote:—"Here lies the coal-heaver, who departed this life

in the year of his age;

beloved of his God, but abhorred by men. The Omnisient Judge, at the Great Assize, shall ratify and confirm this, to the confusion of many thousands; for England and its metropolis shall know that there hath been a prophet among them.—W. H., S. S." And these vain-glorious words were duly placed above the resting place of the Sinner Saved at Lewes.

Hearne, the antiquary, contented himself with vindicating the use he had made of his life, and calling upon others to imitate him, by directing the following verses to be inscribed on his tomb: 'Remember the days of old, consider the years of many generations; ask thy father, and he will show thee; thy elders, and they will tell thee. Inquire, I pray thee, of the former ages, and prepare thyself to the search of their fathers; for we are but of yesterday, and know nothing, because our days upon earth are a shadow. Shall not they teach thee, and tell thee, and utter words out of their hearts? Beazley, the architect and dramatists who wrote his own epitaph years before it was wanted, make a couple of lines suffice:

Here lies Samuel Beazley,
Who lived hard and died easily.

Brief as this is, of the three assertions made in it, but two were true ones. Beazley suffered greatly in his last illness; so greatly, that in writing to a friend he adopted a melancholy strain quite unusual to him, which made his correspondent write back complaining that his letter resembled the last chapter of Jeremiah. 'You are mistaken,' answered the dying wit; 'it is the last chapter of Samuel!"

Job Orton, son of the inventor of Stilton cheese, an inn-keeper at Kidderminster, put up a tombstone in the churchyard there inscribed:

Job Orton, a man from Leicestershire,
When he dies, he will be buried here.

He was a queer character altogether; while his wife yet lived to plague him, he wrote her epitaph:

Esther Orton, a bitter sour weed,
God never loved her, nor increased her seed;

and in order that he might have the start of her at the last day, desired to be buried upright, in a coffin that had served him many years as a wine-bin. Job was, however, by no means singular in thus providing for a grave necessity. Having a presentment that his death was not far off, Mr. Brookman of Reading called upon an undertaker, persuaded him to take a walk to the churchyard, and pointed out the exact spot where he wished to be laid. Having made his mind easy on that score, he went home, had out an old oak-chest, he had long reserved for a coffin, saw it thoroughly cleaned, then retired to bed, and in four days was a dead man. Ned Dawson, of Nottingham, who was found drowned in 1828, used his coffin as a cupboard for twenty years. Being a staunch tory, he had painted it true blue, and when his birthday came round was wont to extend himself within it, to make sure he had not outgrown its dimensions; this ceremony performed, the coffin was filled with substantial viands, hoisted upon the shoulders of some of his cronies, and carried through the house. Ned followed as chief mourner, bearing in his arms an enormous pitcher of jolly good ale and old. Coulson, another Nottingham man, indulged his fancy in a similar way; but he was a joiner, and having a coffin returned upon his hands by a dissatisfied customer, consoled himself with a "Never mind, if it is not good enough for him it will do for me!"—as it did after a lapse of many years.

The falling of a great branch of the brave old oak of Fairlop, was such a grievous event in the eyes of Daniel Day, who all but worshipped the ancient giant of the woods, in whose honor he instituted Fairlop Fair, that there was nothing extraordinary in the old pumpmaker resolving to utilize the limb of his reverend three by converting it into a coffin for himself, especially as he took it into his head that the accident was an omen of his approaching end. When the coffin was finished, Day took the precaution of trying whether there was room enough for him within its narrow walls; but to make assurance doubly sure, gave instructions that if his body should prove too long, his head was to be cut off and placed between his legs! The timbers of *L'Orient* formed a fitting shrine for the Victor of the Nile; but why Wombwell, the menagerie man, should desire to be buried in a similar relic of the ocean is a mystery our philosophy cannot fathom. Had he reserved a lion or tiger skin for a shroud the whim would have been intelligible, but what was the Royal George to him, or he to the Royal George, that the old showman must needs have his bones coffined in its timbers? Such was his fancy, however, and he was unabled to gratify it. Wombwell happening to hit upon a strange mortality among Prince Albert's harriers, staid the destroying plague, and refused to accept any recompense save enough wood of what was left of Kempenfelt's unlucky ship to make himself a coffin. He obtained it, and the showman had the pleasure of superintending the manufacture of his coffin by one of his own carpenters, and in due time was buried in it. Other men, who like Wombwell cheated the undertaker by having their own materials made up, displayed a little more reason in their eccentric providence. When Dr. Fidge gave up a place he had long held in Portsmouth dockyard, he broke up a favorite boat in which he had passed many a pleasant hour, and transformed it into a coffin, which he kept under his bed. A curious bit of sentiment on the part of a man so matter of fact that, when he felt life ebbing away, he told the nurse to straighten his legs and lay him out as a dead man, as it would save her trouble by-and-by. John Wilkinson, a famous ironfounder in his day, determined that the metal which had brought him ease and comfort in life should encase him in death, had an iron coffin made. When he died, it proved too small for the occasion, so his corpse was temporarily deposited in the grave he had marked out in his garden, until another coffin should be procured; this time the coffin turned out too deep, and had to be taken up that the rock beneath might be excavated, and at the third time of asking, Mr. Wilkinson was actually buried. Not for the last time however; for in 1823, the estate was sold; and the new owner not thinking the presence of the old proprietor was desirable, the ironfounder's coffin was removed once more, to find a final resting-place in the chapel-yard of Lindale.

Thinking perhaps, with the Irishman, that a stone coffin would last a man a lifetime, a Cornish clergyman provided himself with one which he placed in an open grave in his churchyard till he should be ready to occupy it. Dr. Donne's generally credited with having kept a coffin containing his own effigy by his bedside; but he really prepared for the end in another fashion. Donne's friend, Dr. Fox, wanted him to prepare his monument, so as to insure one to his taste. Donne contented himself with providing a pattern. First he had an urn carved, then he engaged a painter to take his portrait. Urn and painter being both ready, the doctor stripped, put on a winding-sheet, tied in orthodox fashion, placed himself with his feet on the urn, and arranged the sheet so as to disclose his pale lean face. Thus was his portrait painted; and when he died, a statue was sculptured from it to serve as a monument; a statue that some thirty years ago was still in existence, lying about with other remains of old St. Paul's. John Wheatley of Nottingham, when the General Cemetery of that town was opened in 1838, bought a square plot of ground sufficient for three ordinary graves; this he inclosed, and used it as a retreat where he could read and meditate above his intended grave, which lay gaping before him, partly filled up by his coffin. The tenantless grave and its odd proprietar attracted so many sightseers to the cemetery, that the thing became a nuisance; the authorities put down the exhibition; and after all his preparation, Wheatley was buried elsewhere. Captain Backhouse, a retired Indian officer, dwelling at Great Missenden, Berkshire, vowed he would have naught to do with church or churchyard, but he, with his good sword by his side, in his own wood on the hill, and there defy the assaults of all the evil spirits in existence. To this end he built a tomb in a thick firm plantation, upon a hill near his residence, in the shape of a dwarf pyramid. It was constructed of flints strengthened with brickwork, and measured eleven feet, square at the base. The walls, perpendicular to a height of four or five feet, then tapered pyramidically, and terminated in a flat slab, 3 feet square. This specimen of amateur architecture was provided with two Gothic windows, one in the northern and one in the southern wall, each side of the structure being well covered with ivy. The captain died in 1800, and was sepulchred according to his desire, with his trusty weapon by his side, and his coffin placed upright in a niche in the western wall, and there bricked up. Here the old soldier was allowed to rest for a few years until his son came home, when he, having no sympathy with his sire's fancy for isolation, removed Blackhouse's coffin to the parish churchyard, and deprived Great Missenden of its one lion—the haunted tomb on the hill.

Horne Tooke selected his kitchen-garden at Wimbledon as his place of sepulture, and nearly brought about the end he prepared for, in superintending the erection of a brick vault bearing a black marble slab inscribed: 'John Horne Tooke, late proprietor, and now occupier, of this spot, was born in June, 1730, and died in the year of his age, contented and grateful.' The blanks were never filled up, for when he shuffled of this mortal coil, his executors, consulting their own notions of propriety, had Tooke buried like ordinary folks. A worm-doctor named Gardner built himself a tomb in the churchyard of St. Leonard's Shoreditch, on which passers by could read 'Dr. J. Gardner's last and best bedroom.' Those who saw it naturally concluded that the doctor was taking his last long sleep there, and he soon found patients grown scarce in Norton-Folgate. This was paying too dearly for his joke, so he set matters right by amending the inscription by the addition of the word 'intended.' Pat Power, of Kilkenny, we suppose, had no customers to lose, when, confident in his prophetic instincts, he chose his grave in the chapel-yard, and set up a head-stone, twelve months before date, upon which appeared; "Erected in Memory of Patrick Power, of Mandlin street, Kilkenny, who died in 1869, aged 73 years. May his soul rest in peace, Amen!' Pat paid regular visits to the place to say his prayers over his own grave; but whether his presentment was fulfilled, or whether he lives to laugh at it, is more than we know. The poor Irishman's simplicity excused his folly; but there was no question of simplicity in the egregious absurdity perpetrated by one who was a statesman, if filling offices of state entitles a man to be so called. This vain specimen of humanity had his monument put up in the church of St. Helen's Bishopsgate, four years before his death; and sculptured thereon a deed, signed and sealed, running thus: "To all Christian people to whom this present writing shall come, know ye, that I, Julius Dalmare, alias Julius Cæsar, Knight, Doctor of Laws, Judge of the High Court of Admiralty, and one of the Masters of Requests to Queen Elizabeth, Privy Councillor to King James, Chancellor of the Exchequer, and master of the Rolls, have confirmed or granted by this my personal writing, that I will with the Divine assistance, willingly pay my debt to nature whenever it shall please God. In witness thereof I have set my hand and seal. Dated the 27th of February 1635."

Stevenson, the beggar of Kilmarnock, who bade good by to his wallet at the age of eighty five, prepared for the celebration of his funeral rites in a cheery spirit. He ordered in a supply of sweet biscuits, twelve dozen burial cakes, and plenty of wine and spirits; then sending for a carpenter, gave him instructions to make a good, sound, dry coffin, afterwards arranging with the sexton of Riccarton Church for a roomy grave in a pleasant part of the churchyard, and paying money down for the above items. Upon his decease, it was found that he had left no less than nine hundred pounds behind him, to be divided among some relatives, after deducting sufficient to entertain all beggars who chose to come and see his body lie in state. The invitation was accepted by a large number of the fraternity, who "kept it up" after the funeral in a style that would have delighted the heart of the founder of the feast.

Farrazine, the shrewd button-maker of Ghent, who, in 1697, took the quartering and provisioning of Marlborough's army off the hands of the troubled authorities of the city, to their immense relief and the making of his own fortune, had a soul above buttons, his ambition taking the unusual shape of a desire for posthumous rather than present honor. He erected a magnificent monument tomb for himself in the Church of the Capuchin Friars, and when it was finished Farrazine resolved to rehearse his obsequies, so that these might be no mistakes or shortcomings when they were celebrated in sad earnest. For a handsome consideration, the holy brotherhood consented to act their share in the mock ceremonial. The button-maker provided a sumptuously adorned coffin, for which the friars found bearers in their novices, while they themselves marched in solemn procession before it. It was a proud day for Farrazine when he took part in his own funeral rites, amidst a profusion

Of velvet, gilding, brass; and no great dearth
Of aught save tears.

Tears were necessarily lacking: the hero of the hour, although officiating as chief mourner, was too elated to shed them, as he walked triumphantly to the tomb and saw his coffin deposited in the place it was intended to occupy when a more serious performance came off. Alas for the hopes of vanity! Farrazine had not measured the rapacity of his Capuchin friends aright; and although he did not forget them in his will, the legacy he bequeathed fell so much below their expectations, that, in angry disgust, the brethren demolished the monument, and bundled coffin and all out of their church; refusing even to perform a single mass for the poor fellow's soul, whose body, after all his pains, found a grave in the yard of an obscure chapel. Romanos, a Greek devotee of the seventh century, adopted a surer method of securing his burial in the place of his choice. He was a native of Constantinople, but lived his religious life at Barakar, in Abyssinia, where he founded a chapel in a narrow, romantic ravine, screened by noble sycamores, but made his home in a cave close by, which he had all but closed up with brickwork, leaving only a small opening, through which food was passed to him, until he ceased to require it, and there his bones still lie.

The oldest story connected with our subject comes to us from France: M. Gannel, the Parisian embalmer, once celebrated his birthday by inviting Jules Janin and half-a-dozen other friends to dinner, and put the finishing touch to his hospitality by handing each guest, while the wine was circulating, a slip of paper, on which were written the recipient's name and the words 'Good for embalmment.' Within less than ten years all, save one of these slips, came back to the giver, and were duly honored—an appropriate ending in a very grim unpleasantry, of which only a Frenchman could have been capable.

WE apprehend that the once popular plea of moral insanity is fallingsomewhat into disrepute. Some one tells a story of a case tried before a Presbytery where the counsel for the defendant strongly urged this plea. A venerable presbyter who thought that under the newnomenclature he recognized a familiar face, gravely expressed his doubts. "Mr. Moderator," said he, "this disease o' moral insanity seems to me to be identical with what the older theologians, in their unscientific way, called "*total depravity.*"

THE BURIED SEED.

The following poem appeared some years since. The writers name is forgotten:

Two thousand years ago a flower
Bloomed lightly in a far-off land,
Two thousand years ago the seed
Was placed within a dead man's hand.

Before the Savior came to earth
That man had lived and loved and died,
And even in that far-off land
The flower had spread its perfume wide.

Suns rose and set; years came and went;
The dead hand kept its treasure well,
Nations were born and turned to dust
While life lay hidden in that shell.

The shrivelled hand was robbed at last,
The seed was buried in the earth,
When, lo! the life, long hidden there,
Into a glorious flower burst forth.

Just such a plant as that which grew
From such a seed when buried low,
Just such a flower in Egypt bloomed
And died two thousand years ago.

And will not He who watched the seed
And kept the life within its shell,
When those he loves are laid to rest,
Watch o'er their buried dust as well?

And will not He from 'neath the sod
Cause something glorious to arise?
Aye! though it sleep two thousand years,
Yet all that buried dust shall rise.

Just such a face as greets you now,
Just such a form as here we wear,
Only more glorious far will rise
To meet the Savior in the air.

Then will I lay me down in peace
When called to leave this vale of tears;
For in my flesh shall I see God,
E'en though I sleep two thousand years.

VARIETIES.

THE latest—Dolly Varden handkerchiefs.

A LONDON firm advertises Dolly Varden penwipers.

AT a wedding in Poughkeepsie, not long ago, the parents of the bridegroom charged the invited guests 90 cents per head for supper.

A NEW YORK apothecary announces, "Buy your vaccine virus here, our calf i a great deal sicker than that of any oth establishment."

THE jolly local of a paper in Boon county says: "Come where my love lies dreaming—and see how she looks without any paint on her face."

WHY is the letter R very unfortunate? Because it is always in trouble, wretchedness and misery, is the beginning of riot and ruin, and is never found in peace, innocence or love.

A YOUNG man living at Elizabeth, N. J., has been notified that some mining property belonging to him in Utah, and long since abandoned as worthless, is awaiting his disposition, having discovered a value of $2,000,000.

IN New York, a gentleman is said to have recently broken off his engagement with a lady after the wedding cards had been printed, because she would not follow his advice as to how the bridal party should stand at the altar.

A MECHANIC in a Vermont village put out a placard, "I Will Not Trust No More," whereupon his rival across the street put over his shop door the words, "Trust Here Forever." Could competition do more?

A SPORTSMAN in Richmond, Va., recently mistook the red turban of a colored lady, which he saw moving about through the branches for a robin and lodged a charge of shot in it. The supposed robin promptly retaliated with a brick.

A NEW YORK farmer laughed when his prudent wife advised him not to smoke on a load of hay. He footed it home that night, with his hair singed, most of the garments a prey to the devouring elements, and the iron-work of the wagon in a potato sack; and then his wife laughed.

TEN out of twenty-two former slaves of a gentleman in Birmingham county, Virginia, elected to stay with their master after their emancipation by the war. He died the other day and left these loyal bondsmen a fine farm, on which they and theirs can all live comfortably.

THE trusses of the old part of the roof of the Basilica of St. Paul, at Rome, were framed in 816, and were sound and good in 1814, a space of nearly a thousand years. These trusses are of fir. The timber work of the external domes of the Church of St. Mark, Venice, is more than 840 years old, and still in a good state.

AT a recent examination of one of the schools in Washington, the question was put to a class of small boys; "Why is the Connecticut river so called?" when a bright little fellow held up his hand. "Do you know James?" "Yes, ma'am; because it connects Vermont and New Hampshire, and cut through Massachusetts!" was the triumphant reply.

IN Boerne county, Texas, lately, a suit was brought to recover $50 for a donkey, when the donkey himself was tendered in open court. He was made as descent and presentable as possible by a pair of linen pants slipped on his fore legs, a stove-pipe hat on his head, and a pair of spectacles on his venerable nose. The Judge and jury were convulsed, and the suit withdrawn.

THE General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church will meet at Detroit, on May 16th, and already the prominent ministers and laymen chosen to represent the various Presbyteries, and the important questions likely to come before them for discussion and decision, gave token of an occasion of more than usual movement to the body, and of great interest to all inteiligent Christians throughout the country.

REFERRING to the fact that fires often occur through the throwing away of lighted cigar-stumps, fusees and matches, the London Times says that in Liverpool the number of fires in warehouses became so large that the municipal authorities appointed two policemen to take their pipes away from the workmen as they came to work. In two years 573 pipes were so taken away, the result being an important diminution in the number of fires.

A NEW YORK bachelor recently gave a very gorgeous banquet to twenty-five ladies and gentlemen, in Delmonico's big oval room. The immense table was tinned over, filled up with moss, and stuck full of the richest flowers. Scallops in the flower-bed admitted the necessary plates, and in front of each plate was a little silvered column trimmed with flowers, and a festoon of the same reaching to the next pillar. The decorations furnished by the florist alone cost $2,000.

Weekly Post.

Pittsburgh, Saturday, May 11, 1872.

THE "Summit of Manhood's Expectations" has made a national reputation for himself by the introduction and withdrawal of his railroad jobbing bill.

GREELEY is ready to answer all comers on the tariff question. He ought to suit the Republican manufacturers of the banner county.

WHAT have our colored brethren and fellow citizens to say to their old time champion, HORACE GREELEY? He has fought their battles for a quarter of a century, and has never ceased to be a Radical Republican. NEAL and PULPRESS have the floor.

NEWS comes from Washington that diplomatic relations are to be suspended with Spain. This would be a decided improvement upon having our Government represented at Madrid by General SICKLES. If GRANT'S relations were only suspended, there might be some hope for a reform in the public service

A WASHINGTON special to the Boston *Post* says:

A Republican Senator, intimate with Gen. GRANT, to-day stated that he could say confidently that in case the Cincinnati Convention shall prove to be formidable and its nominee shall in two or three weeks give evidence of considerable strength among Republicans, Gen. GRANT will decline the nomination at Philadelphia.

We don't believe a word of it, from the fact that Gen. GRANT was never known to decline anything.

THE MORRILL Amendment to the Deficiency Appropriation bill which passed the Senate on Tuesday by the casting vote of the Vice-President, is practically a re-enactment of the so-called "DRAKE amendment," declared unconstitutional by the U. S. Supreme Court but a few months since. The act of December 6, 1863, authorized the President to extend pardon and amnesty, excepting in certain cases, to rebels. The amnesty was so extended, and under that Executive order numerous persons came forward and professed their allegiance to the Government. Certain claimants to seized cotton subsequently found themselves debarred by the operation of this so-called "DRAKE amendment," which required them to prove active loyalty before their claims could be allowed. It is now sought by a mere juggle of words to re-enact that stringent and unjust provision, and, if possible, finally exclude these claimants from any standing in the United States Court of Claims. It does not seem possible that the House can concur in a provision so illiberal, and, on its face, so unjust. Its passage in the Senate, as will be seen, was obtained with great difficulty, and after much personal persuasion of the Senator having it in charge.

MR. NEGLEY EXPLAINS.

A dispatch from Washington says that General NEGLEY makes the statement that the bill he introduced to give railroads which carried troops during the war indirect damages in the shape of the difference between two cents per mile and current passenger rates, was introduced at the request of a friend, who represented that a number of his constituents wished the bill presented. He had no idea of its real character, and having ascertained this he asked leave to withdraw the bill.

Perhaps General NEGLEY labors under the impression that this will do for an excuse for his attempts to squeeze from one to two hundred millions of dollars out of the already hopelessly plundered Treasury. But it will not go down with the people of this District or of the country at large. "Ignorance of the law excuses no one;" a fact that Gen. NEGLEY ought to know by this time. If he introduced a bill into Congress embracing a scheme so stupendous, that alone is a thousand reasons why he has no business to be there.

But we are not ready to accept it as a fact, that he did not know the character of this bill. It required no study to fathom its ulterior objects. They were patent upon its face, and in every line contemplated one of the most astonishing gouges ever invented by a plundering lobby. We would inquire of the negligent NEGLEY whether he is in the habit of introducing bills at the request of his "friends" in utter ignorance of their contents and object, and whether he votes for their passage in the same delightful state of blissful ignorance? Does he believe that this is what his constituents sent him to Congress for?

By the way, we are curious to know who this particular "friend" is, whose "constituents" have such extravagant ideas of the inexhaustibility of Uncle SAM'S purse, that they want to pay two cents additional per mile to certain railroad companies for hauling soldiers thousands of miles in filthy cattle cars? Let us have his name and the public will be better able to judge as to Gen. NEGLEY'S utter ignorance of the nature of this bill.

We know that our Representative is ignorant,—wofully ignorant of what the country needs, and what would be for its best interests, but we do not believe that he is so nearly imbecile that he does not fully comprehend what constitutes the "summit of a Radical Congressman's expectations."

THE NATIONAL BOOK-KEEPER.

With becoming regularity, on the first of each month, Mr. GEORGE S. BOUTWELL, the national book-keeper, otherwise known as the Secretary of the Treasury, treats the American people to a vast array of figures concerning the public debt. Not content with his twelve monthly statements, he issues four quarterly ones, at the end of each quarter, and winds up the year with an annual one. As we have demonstrated on several occasions these statements possess one peculiarity that is remarkable—they all contradict each other, and are all at variance with the books of the Register of the Treasury, and those of the Treasurer of the United States.

Yesterday Mr. BOUTWELL favored the taxpayers with one of his debt statements, in which he assures them that through their joint efforts, he and Mr. GRANT have succeeded in paying off the sum $12,588,088, during the month of April. Of course, they take a great deal of credit to themselves for paying of a half a million of the debt each working day of the month, but somehow or other they conveniently ignore the fact that the people furnish the money wherewith it is accomplished.

We say that Mr. BOUTWELL *claims* he has paid off this amount, but his figures are so unreliable that we do not feel disposed to take him at this word. Our reasons for this will be sustained by the annexed figures, copied from the official records of the Treasury Department, and are consequently more than reliable than Mr. BOUTWELL'S contradictory monthly, quarterly or yearly electioneering pronuncimentos.

If Mr. BOUTWELL is not a reliable bookkeeper, but little credence can or should attach to his balance sheets. We have from time to time given the discrepancies existing in the different branches of the Treasury Department, and to-day we propose to give some additional ones, which will give to Mr. BOUTWELL'S debt statements their precise weight and value. In his annual finance report for the year 1871, page 14, he gives an official statement of the receipts from all sources from the 4th of March 1869, when he went into office, up to the 30th day of June 1871, along with which are given the receipts from the Internal Revenue from September 1862, to June 30, 1871, by fiscal years,

Amounting to	$1,609,542,448 54
Page 384 of same report the register of the Treasury gives a statement of the same receipts, which foot up	1,57 ,801,666.59
The Commissioner of Internal Revenue in his report for 1871, pages 278-9, gives the same receipts as	1,626,372,882.22
The Fifth Auditor in his report of January 1, 1871, and in finance report, pages 204-5, gives the same as	1,457,648,102.79
Excess of Commissioner over Secretary	17,090,433.08
Excess of Secretary over Register	37,640,797.95
Excess of Commissioner over Register	54,671,221.63
Excess of Register over Auditor	134,256,957.80
Excess of Secretary over Auditor	171,894,343.75
Excess of Commissioner over Auditor	188,924,779.43

For the fiscal year, ending the 30th day of June 1871, the receipts from Internal Revenue are given as follows:

Commissioner's report, page 279	$144,011,176 24
Secretary, finance report, page 19	143,098,158.63
Treasurer, "annual receipts per cash ledger," F. R., page 272	142,117,903.25
Auditor, finance report, page 205	150,826,141.11
Difference between Secretary and Treasurer	19,749.62
Difference between Commissioner and Secretary	913,022.61
Difference between Commissioner and Treasurer	893,272.99
Commissioner and Auditor	13,147,092.13

Here is book-keeping for you with a vengeance. Is there any one who can explain this fine piece of jugglery? The Treasurer and the Secretary differ some nineteen thousand dollars; between BOUTWELL and the Commissioner of Internal Revenue there is a difference of more than nine hundred thousand dollars; between the Commissioner and Treasurer there is a difference of nearly nine hundred thousands dollars, and between the Commissioner and Auditor there is the astounding difference of more than *Thirteen Million Dollars.*

But there are similar discrepancies which appear in the statements of the cost of assessing and collecting the Internal Revenue. It will be seen, however, the cost has increased during the Administration of President GRANT, one and one-tenth per cent.;—a fact which disposes of the claim set up that GRANT'S Administration has been an economical one. The following figures speak for themselves:

Cost of assessing and collecting internal revenue from September 1, 1862, to July 1, 1866, as per Auditor's report	$67,790,996.77
From July 1, 1866, to July 1, 1871	14,417,197.94
Cost of assessing and collecting first period, per Auditor's statement of collections	8 3-10 per cent
By Commissioners's statement of collections	2 9-10 per cent.
Cost second period, Auditor's statement	4 4-10 per cent.
Cost second period, Commissioner's statement	4 per cent.
Increase of cost in last two years	1 1-10 per cent.
Cost of assessing and collecting for year ending June 30, 1871, as per Auditor	$5,191,855.44
As per Secretary, finance report, pages 4 and 9	7,075,187.17
Difference	883,331 73

We have given these figures showing the discrepancies and contradictions in the *official records* of the Treasury Department, for the purpose of showing the utter unreliability of Mr. BOUTWELL'S published debt statements, set afloat from time to time to bolster up the cause of a waning Administration. If errors amounting to tens of millions exist on the books of the Department, what weight attaches to "doctored" transcripts made from them at the beginning of each month?

THE Democratic Committee of Lawrence county have elected D. S. MORRIS, Esq., representative delegate to the State Convention and declared in favor of SAM'L MCDOWELL, Esq., for Senatorial delegate. Lawrence county is the home of Hon. WM. MCCLELLAND and the delegates were instructed for that gentleman for Governor.

CINCINNATI AND THE DEMOCRACY.

Yesterday was the third and last day of the Convention of Liberal Republicans at Cincinnati, who are seeking a means to stay the tide of corruption and arrest the progress of usurpation and centralization that threaten to overwhelm the land.

A great deal of anxious interest centers and has centered upon the Convention, and the result of its deliberations was looked upon as going a great way in solving the political problem of the day. We have been careful neither to over or under-estimate its importance, neither to exaggerate its influence nor detract therefrom. That it is potent for good or evil, no sensible man will deny. That it was made up of diverse and greatly discordant elements,—composed of men differing widely upon essential political principles, all striving to forget or harmonize these differences needs no affirmation, and will receive no negation except from the lips of a blind and partisan Administration press.

But as deeply important as was this Cincinnati convocation, there is yet another Convention to assemble, more potent to shape the future destinies of the country than this one. It will not be made up of discordant elements or divided by clashing opinions. The same broad and liberal views of statesmanship that have ever characterized that party, will animate that Convention, and weigh well the value of the one held at Cincinnati, recognizing all the grain it may have produced, but most certainly rejecting any and all chaff that it offers to put upon the market. That Convention will be the National Democratic Convention.

The Democracy will not stoop to affiliate. They originally set their standard upon the keystone of the Constitution. All who seek alliance with the Democracy must rise to that altitude before their overtures will be listened to. That party never descends to enlist recruits. Before they can enroll their names, they must wash themselves of the slime of political corruption, and ascend to the purer climate of true Republicanism.

Men may have independent opinions about the ability or availibility of men or the merits of measures, but not until the majority shall have decided upon some line of policy, can these opinions have any binding force upon the party, and only then when a majority shall so decree. Had the Cincinnati Convention brought forth good fruit, it would have been well. Not having done so, the Democracy are in no way responsible; for the disaffected Republicans, who saw the dangerous length to which their own party was running, have had their own free will. Having failed to improve the occasion, it is their own fault.

In determining whether the Cincinnati Convention has done well or ill, ten men nor a hundred men cannot speak for the Democracy. They will do it for themselves in the regular way in National Convention. Until then the discussion of men and measures may be in order, but no *ex-cathedra* assumptions of self-constituted leaders as to what the Democracy shall and shall not do are in good taste.

—Since the above was in type, the Convention has made its nominations, placing Mr. HORACE GREELEY at the head of the ticket, with GRATZ BROWN for Vice President. If the managers of Liberal movement ever expected to enlist the support of the Democratic party, they could not have adopted a plan better calculated to make it impossible, than to have nominated the ticket that they did. We risk nothing in saying that Mr. GREELEY will not receive any Democratic support. So bitter a partisan as he, is not calculated to attract the Democratic opponents of GRANT.

Since no concessions were made to that party, which embraces three million voters, concessions need not be expected from it. It is fair to presume that the Convention had its eyes open to this fact, and made its nominations on principle. It remains to be seen whether principle or an anxiety to obtain power, was it at the bottom of the movement. The Cincinnati managers have constructed their tub—we speak in no slighting sense—and it must stand upon its own bottom. The Democracy are not likely to put any new hoops on it. If it goes to staves, and falls back to the original GRANT shop, we shall know exactly the kind of timber it was made of.

Had ADAMS and BROWN been nominated, there would have been such a concession made as would have no doubt thoroughly welded every element of opposition to GRANT into a solid phalanx, and have placed the defeat of his corrupt Administration beyond a peradventure. This opportunity was thrown away by the Cincinnati Convention, and it has itself to blame for whatever consequences may ensue. "On to Cincinnati and its consequences," was Mr. GREELEY'S watchword. The goal has been reached—the consequences are to follow.

The fight against the corruption and centralization of GRANT'S administration is left alone to the Democratic party after all. It will not hesitate to take up the gage of battle, and meet the enemy hand to hand. The National Democratic Convention will now be called, and it will map out the country's future, actuated by the same exalted principles of civil liberty and free government that carried the Ship of State over the dangerous reefs of the past.

The Cincinnati Convention having rendered a coalition of all the elements of opposition to corruption impossible, must now work out its own salvation as best it can. The path of duty is plain before the eyes of the Democracy—they will nominate good and true men, and accomplish for themselves what might have been jointly accomplished by the Democracy and the Liberal Republicans—the overthrow of the GRANT dynasty of corruption and usurpation. In our humble view of the case, this embraces the political situation in its present aspect.

THE Saturday *Evening Gazette* of Boston, Republican, comes out strongly in opposition to the Gift Receiver. Among other things it says:

While the military ring was allowed to continue in its luxuriant allotment of the perquisites of patronage, and the office holding ring was set actively to work to manipulate caucuses and conventions with a view to the next nomination, a third ring was formed in the Senate, scarcely less objectionable than either of the others, whose aim it was to denounce and deal with as heresy to Republicanism any independent views with regard to the efficiency of the Administration, or the desirableness of again making the President the Republican candidate. With the manner in which Conkling, and Carpenter, and Morton, and Nye, and Hamlin, have conducted legislation under this arrangement, the country is familiar. The opposition to investigation, the protracted debates, the intolerance and the denunciation that have followed the efforts of Mr. Sumner, Mr. Trumbull and Mr. Schurz, to assert their views, are known to all. This course on the part of the champions of the Administration in the Senate has been entirely in line with that of the office holders outside. Every criticism of the efficiency of the Administration has been treated as heresy; those who attempted it were denounced as unfaithful to the party. A new test was set up, under which the oldest and the ablest Republicans were excluded from sound party standing. They were not to be tried by the standard of fidelity to principle, for who could doubt that Mr. Sumner and Mr. Greeley, for instance, would fully abide this? It was decreed that allegiance to the President should take the place of it, and that the touchstone should be made the advocacy of his claims to a second term in his office. The self-respect of both these men of course rebelled at this, for their Republicanism dated from the birth of the party, while the President's scarcely exceeded the measure of his term of office. Perhaps no two men in America did more to fix what Republicanism should be in the beginning than Mr. Sumner and Mr. Greeley. Certainly no one has done more to guide its policy since than the one, or to uphold and advance it than the other. To ask them to submit without question to such a course of party action as the President might dictate, and to attempt to punish them for resisting this, or questioning the policy of his continuing the party leader, was an insult to them, and a wrong to the party which owed so much to their efforts. It is this subordinating of principle to personal prerogative, and this unjust treatment of the more dignified, intelligent and thoughtful leaders of the party that has called the Cincinnati Convention into our politics, and given it the prospect of power that most politicians now concede it likely to attain. It is a logical result of the errors, the injustice, the intolerance of the administration.

THE Syracuse *Standard* (anti-GRANT Radical) indulges in this strange means of consolation:

"The country can stand another four years of Grant and then retrieve all the mistakes of his administration, which are indeed likely not to be a few; but it does not care to try the experiment of the government which the Bourbon Democracy would give it, even if the Democracy welcomes the men of Cincinnati to its counsels, and in part allows them to dictate its policy. For these reasons the Cincinnati Convention is likely to prove a failure, though its managers are very worthy gentlemen and its aims of the purest character."

But why is it necessary to stand GRANT another four years? Are not the people competent for his defeat? If men would forget their party and stand by their country GRANT can and will be defeated. This cry about Bourbon Democracy is all cowardly nonsense, and is only resorted to as an excuse for doing wrong. Is there a man in the country who is so ignorant and purposely blind as not to know and feel that the Government was administered more in the interest of the people when in Democratic hands than it is now in the hands of the GRANT plunderers? If this is true, we pity him.—*N. Y. Express.*

THE Commissioner of Internal Revenue has written a letter stating that it has come to his knowledge that large sums are due to the United States from distillers on account of unpaid taxes, which accrued prior to and during the year ending April 30, 1872. Collectors are therefore directed to make immediate demand upon all persons in arrears for taxes, and to leave no means untried to enforce a speedy payment of the amounts so due the Government. All previous orders staying the collection of such taxes are revoked.

THE Democracy of Crawford county have elected J. B. BRAWLEY, of Meadville, Senatorial and F. B. GUTHRIE, of Titusville, and N. F. M'LAUGHLIN, of Spring Borough, Representative delegates to the Reading Convention. No instructions.

THE Beaver *Radical* says that the editor of the Pittsburgh *Gazette* knew that the telegram from RUTAN to QUAY was a forgery and that he lies. It also says:

We can write a chapter of *Gazette* history, which will give it employment at home for some time to come, and will do so if it makes it necessary.

OF the 357 electorial votes to be cast in the coming Presidential election, New England and the Middle States will have 109; the Western States, 102; the Pacific States, 12; and the Southern States, 134.

MESSRS. R. B. MCCABE, Major NAT. NISBETT and JNO. DOUGHERTY have been selected as conferees to meet with the delegates from Westmoreland county to select a Senatorial delegate to the Reading Convention.

THE LIBERALS.

THE LIBERAL CONVENTION.

CINCINNATI, May 2.—The galleries were crowded at an early hour but the delegates came in so slowly that the Temporary President did not call the Convention to order till twenty minutes after the hour for meeting fixed by yesterday's adjournment.

The delegates from Illinois and Missouri, assigned to places of honor on the platform on Wednesday, to-day occupied places on the floor, index boards being set up conspicuously to guide the delegates to their respective seats and to designate the permanent locality of each delegation during the sessions. On account of the constant arrival of delegations and spectators creating a general stir and some confusion intermingled with a buzz of voices, it was half past ten o'clock before any actual business was undertaken, the presiding officer meanwhile leisurely surveying and watching for an opportunity to call the body to order.

The weather was very opportune, the showers of the past two days having laid, purified the atmosphere and infused a desirably cool temperature to take the place of the oppressive heat, so much complained of.

The First Cheer

of to-day was raised as two ladies made their way down the center aisle, through the throng of delegates, up to the main rostrum, where they were politely welcomed and offered seats. These were the sole representatives of the better half of human kind in the official portion of the great assembly. They were Susan B. Anthony and Mrs. Laura D. Force Gordon

Called to Order.

Just after calling the Convention to ordor, Judge Stanley Mathews, Temporary President, suggested the necessity of extra order in consequence of the vastness of the assembly and that each member should announce his name and State before addressing the chair—a suggestion more honored by members in the breach than in the observance.

A delegate from Missouri moved the appointment of a Committee on permanent organization, to be appointed by the delegates, to consist of one from each State, to be designated by each delegation.

Territorial Representation.

Fitz Henry Warren, of Iowa, proposed to amend so that it should embrace one delegate from each of the Territories.

On being put to a vote the amendment was lost.

Mr. Cochrane, of New York, suggested that as many did not understand the amendment, the delegates, therefore, desired a re-vote.

Judge Hoadley, of Ohio, said that in the Convention of 1856, which laid the foundation of the Republican party, this proposition was put and the Territories were allowed representation.

Mr. Atkinson, of Massachusetts—I understand the motion of Mr. Dodge, of Iowa, that the Territories shall be represented on all the committees.

The Chairman—That was the proposition.

The Chairman then repeated the proposition.

A delegate—If the Territories are ignored in this question, we may expect them to be ignored on all questions.

The Iowa amendment to the Missouri motion was then put and carried.

Rules and Regulations.

Mr. Goddard, of New York, moved the appointment of a committee to draft rules and regulations for the proceedings of the Convention, and that in the meantime the rules of the House of Representatives, as far as applicable, be the rules that govern the action of the Convention. Carried.

Committee on Resolutions.

It was then moved by a delegate that all resolutions, propositions and everything relating to them, and the principles and platform to be considered by this Convention, be referred without debate to the Committee on Resolutions.

Mr. McClure, of Pennsylvania, moved that a Committee of one from each State and Territory be appointed for the purpose of reporting the resolutions for the action of this Convention.

Mr. Atkinson, of Massachusetts, moved to amend that resolution by making it read two members from each State.

Mr. Sloan, moved to lay the proposition on the table.

Mr. Cochrane—The success of that last motion would carry the main proposition with it. I suggest whether we are quite in a position now in temporary organization, to adopt a resolution for such Committee, which should emanate from its permanent organization. I move, therefore, that it be laid on the table till permanent organization be effected. Carried.

Mr. McClure moved that the Convention now appoint that Committee.

Mr. Atkinson withdrew the orginal, and suggested that the Committee consist of one member from each State.

The Chair—The first includes and the second excides the Territories.

Judge Hoadley, of Ohio—Have not the Territories as much interest in the general Government as any of the United States?

A Delegate—One important in the organization of this body has not been taken,, and it is one which I think precede the motion already made by Col. Grosvenor. It is usual, at this stage of proceedings, to raise a Committee on Credentials to ascertain whether those having seats are fully authorized. I do not know that any contests are likely to arise, but it certainly would be proper in such cases to refer to such a Committee any point in dispute. It is customary and proper that the constitution of this body be considered and determined before the Committee on Resolutions be selected.

The Chair—Probably the first regular step that should be taken is to identify constituency in the Convention itself by having a report from the various delegates, who assembled in mass yesterday, of those who had a few selected in the meantime to represent the mass delegates in Convention and those to constitute the roll of the Convention.

Mr. Cochrane—The delegate from Pennsylvania will withdraw his motion to carry out the suggestion of the chairman. I move that a committee of one from each State and Territory be appointed by delegates to report on credentials and certify the proper delegates to the Secretary of the body. Carried

A delegate proposed to call the roll of States and Territories, so that as each is called the delegates be announced,

Solomon Nichols then called the names of the States and Territories when the following names were reported to form the Committee on Credentials:

Arkansas, W. P. Stone; Wm. W. Rockerby, Indiana, T. B. Griffith; Iowa, H. B. Wilson; Kansas, Byron Sherry; Kentucky, Wm. S. Rankin; Florida, F. B. C. Drew; Maine, D. T. Wright; Maryland, M. T. Gosnell; Massachusetts, Charles G. Davis; Michigan, M. Mansfield; Minnesota, D. C. Sherwood; Georgia, J. C Henden; North Carolina, Stephen C. Johnson; Mississippi, W. S. Cole; Ohio, E. A. Barrott; New York, Alfred Wilkinson; New Jersey, Jacob W. Storr; Louisiana, George H. Brough; Nebraska. John McCarthy; New Hampshire, Edward E. Baker; Alabama, Louis M. Douglas; Arkansas, O. S. Dilion; Oregon, J. W. Johnson; Wisconsin, W. W. Treaday; Texas, Thomas H. Stribling; West Virginia, Abel Segur; Virginia, E. S. Hamilton; Tennessee, R. H. Byrd; Nevada, George G. Lyon; South Carolina, W. E. Greenfield; Columbia, Robert C. Fleming.

A Plea for Female Representation from the Golden State.

The Chairman then read the following communication:

To the Chairman of the Liberal Republican Movement Convention:

DEAR SIR:—The undersigned has the honor to submit to your consideration, as entitling her to a seat in your Convention, that she is a citizen of the United States and a resident of San Joaquin county, California, and in full sympathy with the object and aims of this Convention. She has acted with the Republican party and believes, in common with the members of this Convention, that there are grave errors to correct and many reforms needed in said party, and is desirous of uniting her action practically with them for the accomplishment of so desirable an effort. She represents further that, according to appointment, California is entitled to ten delegates and ten votes in the Convention, but besides herself there are only four citizens of the State present to represent the citizens thereof. Being desirous that California shall be as fully represented as practicable, she has applied to one or two present from that State to be recognized as a delegate with themselves, and finding them indifferent to her claim, or doubtful of the Convention accepting a female citizens as a member, she, therefore, appeals directly to the honorable officers and members of the Liberal Republican Convention, and respectfully asks to be admitted as a member and delegate to the Convention from the State of California, and entitled under the rules thereof to all the rights and privileges of such. I am, very respectfully, &c.,

LAURA D. FORCE GORDON,
California.

That Committee on Resolutions.

The reading of the letter was received with cheers. It was moved and seconded that the paper be referred to the Committee on Resolutions. Carried with a tremendous aye.

The delegation from Pennsylvania moved the appointment of a committee of one from each State and Territory to whom shall be referred all resolutions, and which shall report resolutions for the action of this body.

A delegate moved to amend by making it two from each State. Not seconded.

The original motion was then put and carried.

The Row in the New York Delegation—Protest of the Minority.

Judge Selden, of New York—I hold in my hand a protest from some of my friends of New York against the action of the majority of the delegates of New York, by which some delegates were improperly elected, and which I ask to have referred to the Committee on Credentials. Permission granted.

MOZART HALL, CINCINNATI, May 2.

To the Committee on Credentials:

GENTS:—We, the undersigned members from the State of New York, of the Convention of Liberal Republicans, who are opposed to the nomination of Horace Greeley for President, respectfully protest against the manner in which the representative delegates have been chosen by the whole body of members of the State of New York, and against their recognition by the Convention as a proper delegation from this State. A committee was appointed by the whole body of members of one from each Judicial District, making a Committee of eight, instructed to report the name of sixty-eight representative delegates, said delegates to be nominated by the delegates present from the several districts. From this committee every person sharing our views concerning the nomination of Mr. Greeley was studiously excluded, although in the First Judicial District, alone we numbered twenty persons, the delegates then present from the entire State numbering but eight-four. We further state that in the First Congressional district, Edward H. Seaman was nominated by the delegation present from that district as one of the representative delegates, and after it was ascertained that Mr. Seaman was apposed to the nomination of Mr. Greeley, another person known as "Rocky Moore" was substituted for him by the Committee. We further state that the delegates present from the Eighth Congressional district met as directed by the Chair, and nominated by a vote of eight out of the thirteen delegates then and there present Jas. L. Bishop and Thomas Duffy as their representative delegates, and that this choice was duly reported and disregarded by said committee and by the whole number of the members in its selection, and that the representative delegates reported by the committee and elected by the whole body from this district, were never nominated at any meeting of any resident delegates thereof, as required by the instructions of the Convention and by a resolution of our members. We further state that in the Twenty-seventh Congressional district the one delegate present recommended himself and Thos. Bacon as the representative delegates; that upon ascertaining that Mr. Bacon was opposed to the nomination of Mr. Greeley, the Committee substituted, without consultation with any resident of the Twenty-seventh Congressional district, the name of Mr. Pearson, known to concur in the views of the majority. We further state that no persons were present as members of the Convention, from the several Congressional districts, and that in the election of representative delegates to fill the vacancies, all persons understood to be opposed to the nomination of Mr. Greeley were studiously ignored. We further state that a meeting of the whole body of members a motion was put and carried, instructing the entire representative delegates to cast their vote solid for Mr. Greeley until twenty delegates request that they should retire for consultation, and even after that the vote of the whole State was to be cast as the majority should direct, disregarding entirely the preferences of particular districts, and that we protest against the vote of the State of New York being cast in that manner. We further submit that the representative delegation as at present constituted does not represent the mass of the delegation of the State.

Signed by John Norton Pomeroy, Theo. Bacon, David Dudley Field, Edward H. Seaman, Mahlon Sands, Henry D. Lloyd, James L. Bishop, William J. Hardy, George McClean, William Dudley Foulke, Thos. Duffy, Charles E. McBride, Henry Atwater, Frederick Wesson, G. C. Bragdon, E. H. Seaman, George W. Dilloway, Leroy S. Gove, Alfred Taylor, Edward J.

Fennell, W. H. Arrowsmith, James Dunn, James R. Adams, Dewitt Stafford, Chas. J. Jewett and F. K. Porter.

The Chairman—There are three Committees that are now to be filled by one delegate ta be appointed from each State and Territory—the Committee on Order of Business, the Committee on Permanent Organization and the Committee on Credentials and Platform.

A delegate—Before the roll is called I suggest that the Committee on Credentials be requested to prepare their report for action.

The Committee on Credentials were then requested to retire.

Colonel Nichols called the roll of the States and Territories on which the names of committeemen were reported, as follows:

Committee on Resolutions and Platform—Alabama, Samuel F. Rice; Arkansas, Edwin Bancroft; California, Wm. H. Russell; Connecticut, D. A. Wells; Florida, James B. C. Drew; Georgia, James Johnson; Illinois, Horace White; Indiana, Thomas C. Whitesides; Iowa, J. B. Grinnell; Kansas, E. G. Ross; Kentucky, John Mason Brown; Louisiana, J. W. Dorsheimer; Maine, J. S. Lyford; Maryland, A. W. Bradford; Massachusetts, F. W. Bird; Michigan, S. P. Thompson; Minnesota, Thomas Hailscher; Mississippi, W. D. Nesbitt; Missouri, W. J. Grosvenor; Nebraska, W. P. Roberts; Nevada, Geo. G. Lynn; New Hampshire, E. D. Baker, New Jersey, J. M. Scoville; North Carolina, Louis Haines; Ohio. G. Hoadley; Oregon, J. Johnson; Pennsylvania, Wm. H. Bull; Rhode Island, Ed. Haine; South Carolina, S. A. Pearce, Jr.; Tennessee, George P. Thurston; Texas, A. J. Hamilton; Vermont, C. Clemens; Virginia, W. W. Wood; West Virginia, W. P. Hubbard; Wisconsin, G. W. Woodward; District of Columbia, J. D. Dufrees, Colorado; S. E. Brown; Dakota, G. A. Proper; Montana, F. C. Evarts; Utah, Geo. Calvin;

Committee on Permanent Organization.—Arkansas, P. J. Kauffman; California, R. R. Nickerson; Connecticut, J. J. Jacques; Florida, Halstead H. Hoey; Georgia, S. R. Pavitt; Illinois, L. A. Walton; Indiana, M. Harris; Iowa, D. Raver; Kansas, John W. Walruff; Kentucky, T. W. Campbell; Louisiana, H. H. Harris, Maryland, Louis Hennsughauser; Massachusetts, W. Menicotti; Michigan, Otto Thorp; Minnesota, L. Mazell, Mississippi, R. H. Montgomery; Missouri, James N. Burns; Nebraska, D. F. Renner; Nevada, G. G. Lyon; New Hampshire, W. H. Grove; New Jersey, E. A. Stansbury; New York, E. R. Reynolds; North Carolina, W. L. Mason; Ohio, R. P. Spaulding; Oregon, J. W. Johnson; Pennsylvania, D. Barley; Rhode Island, G. H. Shearman; South Carolina, R. B. Carpenter; Tennessee, Julius Ochse; Texas, J. Berinds; Vermont, T John Lander; Virginia, Gen. W. C. Newberry; West Virginia, J. S. Karl; Wisconsin, E. H. Johnson; District of Columbia, C. W. Alexander; Colorado, L. E. Brown; Dakota, G. A. Proper; Montana, F. C. Evarts; Utah, W. H. Evans.

Committee on Rules and Regulations—Alabama, W. F. Bachell; Arkansas, F. J. Anderson; California, Henry Smith; Connecticut, S. C. Fessenden; Florida, A. W. Dacosta; Georgia, R. L. McWhorter; Illinois, Jesse O. Norton; Indiana, R. M. Hudson; Iowa, Jacob Butler; Kansas, John E. Martin; Kentucky, William Krigshaber; Louisiana, William Vigus; Maine, D. A. Easton; Maryland, C. R. Doran; Massachusetts, J. S. Farlon; Michigan, W. L. Maynard; Minnesota, William Mays; Mississippi, S. A. Vose, Missouri, G. Anderson; Nebraska, Theodore Baumer; Nevada, G. G. Lyon; New Hampshire, E. D. Baker; New Jersey, G. Condit; New York, Theodore Tilton; North Carolina, H. G. Meninger; Ohio, H. C. Burnett; Oregon, J. W. Johnson; Pennsylvania, Thomas J. A. Power; Rhode Island, J. F. Smith; South Carolina, E. W. Wheeler; Tennessee, Hon. J. O. Fowler; Texas, Avon Wright; Vermont, J. P. Ladd; Virginia, C. Baker Baine; West Virginia, F. Barr; Wisconsin, C. J. Palmer; District of Columbia, J. Daniels; Colorado, S. E. Brown, Dakotah, G. A. Proper; Montana, F. C. Evarts; Utah, W. H. Evans.

A Recess Wanted.

A delegate—In order to afford these committees time to prepare reports and the delegates time to get dinner, I move that this convention take a recess till two P. M. [Loud cries of "no, no"]

From New York.

The following dispatch was read by the chairman:

UTICA, N. Y., MAY 2d.

To the President of the Cincinnati Convention.

Liberal Republicans of Oneida send greeting to their brethren assembled at Cincinnati. The heart of the Empire State beats true to the cause of political reform, [applause] and the vote of this section will not be wanting when the day of reckoning shall come.

Signed—D. J. Miller, Jos. Swan, Henry Leslie Nye and fifty others.

A delegate moved to amend the motion to adjourn by substituting three o'clock.

A delegate from Indiana—It was said yesterday that this Convention meant business. He declined to proceed with business and hoped there would be no adjournment at present.

The Committees Retire.

The question of adjournment being put was voted down.

Mr. Cochran and other chairman of delegations asked permission for their committees to retire. Granted

A Call for Cassius M. Clay.

A colored delegate from Kentucky after making several ineffectual attempts, at last succeeded in catching the attention of the Chairman and said as there is no business before this house, I move that we hear from Hon. Cassius M. Clay, of Kentucky. [Loud cheers.]

Hon. C. M. Clay—I am not going to make a speech. [Applause.]

A delegate from Pennsylvania moved that when this Convention takes a recess it be till three o'clock.

A delegate—I move as an amendment that we adjourn till two o'clock.

A delegate from Massachusetts—Time must be allowed the committees to prepare their report, and if we desire to do our business in a practical manner we must have time for it and time for dinner. I therefore trust that the Convention, when it adjourns, it will be till three o'clock.

A delegate from Ohio desired it understood that if this motion be put, it does not mean to adjourn now.

John Hickman, of Chester Means Business.

Hon. John Hickman, of Pennsylvania—We have not come here to stay a month or a week. We have come here on business and if all the delegates to this Convention feel as I do, they mean business and will accomplish it. [Cries of—"louder, louder."]

The Chairman—The gentleman cannot speak louder. [Cries—We cannot hear.]

The Chairman—It is not important that you should. [Loud laughter and cheers.]

Mr. Hickman continued—I have been at conventions of this kind before. I know just what the trouble is. I have passed through these ordeals and I wish to say to you that promptness is essential to the attainment of a great object. Should you consider, the more you will be in doubt. I came here neither with loves nor hates, partialities nor prejudices. I am ready to vote for any man who will be able to accomplish the common objects we have in view. As I have been able to sit in Congress for twenty four hours upon a bowl of soup, I think we can sit here until we can accomplish our ends. Let us have no adjournment.

Recess for Dinner.

The motion to adjourn was here renewed and carried with loud cheers.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Convention reassembled at three o'clock, Judge Mathews in the chair. The large hall was densely crowded with people in every portion, large numbers of ladies lending interest to the scene by their presence in the galleries.

Permanent Organization—Senator Carl Schurz for Presiding Officer.

The report of the Committee on Permanent Organization was presented by Judge Spaulding, of Ohio, the name of Senator Schurz as Permanent President being received with a storm of cheers and applause. The report was unanimously adopted as follows:

Permanent President — Hon. Carl Schurz, of Missouri

Vice Presidents—Alabama, Thos. L. A. Must; Arkansas, Q. Underwood; California, W. M. Rockerby; Connecticut, Hon. David Clark; Delaware, none; Florida, none; Georgia, R. L. Malt; Illinois, John Wentworth; Indiana, Geo. W. Julian; Iowa, J. A. Romberg; Kansas, Hon. R. J. Crawford; Kentucky, Laban Moore; Louisiana, L. T. Dilassis; Maine, L. W. Perkins; Maryland, Henry W. Hoffman; Massachusetts, Gen. W. F. Bartlett; Michigan, O. P. Clark; Minnesota, Adam Goodrich Mississippi, Col. Cocke; Missouri, Josiah Forbes; Nebraska, John McCormick; Nevada, Geo. G. Lyon; New Hampshire, Wm. H. Gove; New Jersey, J. Miller McKill; New York, Thos. Raine; North Carolina, H. H. Hether; Ohio, O. Follett; Oregon, J. W. Johnson; Pennsylvania, Hon. M. B. Lowry; South Carolina, W. W. Wheeler; Tennessee, Gilbert Moyers; Texas, E. Morgan Hamilton; Vermont, Major J. H. Saulisbury; Virginia, George Rye; West Virginia, Ward H. Lamon; Wisconsin, W. Doe; District of Columbia, Joseph Casey; Dakota Territory, F. C. Everits.

Principal Secretaries—Gen. W. E. McLane, Indiana; John Davidson, Minnesota; D. J. Wright, Maine, and S. H. Rhodes, Ohio.

Senator Schurz was conducted to the platform, his appearance there being greeted with tumultuous and long continued cheers, numerous delegates rising from their seats and waving their hats. His reception was in the highest degree complimentary, being little less than an ovation.

He was presented to the Convention by Judge Mathews, and spoke as follows, frequently interrupted by an outburst of applause:

Address of Senator Schurz.

Nobody can survey this vast and enthusiastic assembly, gathered from all parts of the Republic, without an emotion of astonishment and hope—astonishment, considering the spontaneity of the impulse which has brought it together; and hope, considering the great purpose for which it has met. The Republic may well congratulate itself upon the fact that such a meeting was possible. Look at

The Circumstances from Which it Has Sprung.

We saw the American people just issued from a great and successful struggle, and in the full pride of their national strength, threatened with new evils and dangers of an insidious nature, and the masses of the population apparently not aware of them. We saw jobbery and corruption, stimulated to unusual audacity by the opportunities of a protracted civil war, invading the public as well as almost all the movements of the social body. We saw a public opinion most deplorably lement in its judgment of public and private dishonesty. We saw the Government indulging in wanton disregard of the laws of the land and resorting to daring assumptions of unconstitutional power. We saw the people apparently at last acquiescing with reckless lenity in transgressions threatening the very life of our free institutions. We saw those in authority with tyranical insolence thrust the hand of power through the vast machinery of public service into local and private affairs. We saw the innumerable mass of their adherents accept these encroachments upon their indifference without protest or resentment. We saw men in the highest places of the Republic employ their power and opportunities for selfish advantages, stimulating the demoralization of our political life by their conspicuous example, and the loud chorus of partizan sycophancy drown the voice of honest criticism. We saw part of our common country, which had been convulsed by a disastrous rebellion, most grievously suffering from the consequences of civil war, and we saw the haughty spirit of power refusing to lift up those who had gone astray and were now suffering. By a policy of generous conciliation and the statesmanship of common sense, we observed this, and at the same time a reckless and greedy party spirit, in the name of a great organization, crowned with the laurels of glorious achievements, strong to palliate and to justify wrongs and abuses, to stifle the moral sense of the people, and to drive them by a tyranical party discipline not only to submit to this for the present, but to perpetuate it, that the political power of the country be preserved in the hands of those who possessed it.

He who calmly and impartially surveyed this spectacle could not fail to be deeply alarmed not at the wrongs that had been and were being perpetrated, but at the subjugation of popular spirit, which did not rise up against them.

The Question

might well have been asked, have the American people become so utterly indifferent to their interests, to their national harmony, to the purity of their political life, to the integrity of their free institutions, to the very honor of the American name, that they should permit themselves to be driven like a flock of sheep by those who assume to rule over them. That question has now found an answer. NO!!! The virtue of the spirit of independence, the love of liberty, the Republican pride of the American people are not dead yet, nor do they mean to die.

That Answer

is given in thunder tones by the convention of American freemen here assembled. Indeed those who months ago raised their voices did so with an abiding faith that their appeals could not remain without response, but the volume of that response has now far exceeded their anticipation. The trust of narrow prejudice, of selfish partisanship which but yesterday seemed to stop every free pulsation of the popular heart is suddenly burst asunder. The patriotic citizen rises above the partisan. We begin to breathe again as freemen. We dare again to call things by their right names. We have once more the courage to break through the deceptions with which the popular mind has been befogged. We feel once more that our convictions of right and wrong are our own, and that our votes belong to the country, and thus we defiantly set our sense of duty against the arrogance of a power, like

The Bugle Blast of Dooms Day.

The summons is resounding through the North and South, and East and West. The conscience of the people, which seemed dead, has arisen from every point of the compass. The hosts are flocking together, and here we are, let me hope, aye, I do hope, with a fearless determination to do our whole duty to our country.

It would seem, to-day, as if nothing could withstand a movement so irresistably inspiring; indeed the breath of victory is in the very air which surrounds us and that victory will not escape from our grasp, if we are true to our mission, But you must bear with me, if in this hour of enthusiasm, when our hearts are big with proud presentiment, I address to you

A Word of Soberness.

We have a grand opportunity before us-full of promise. We can crush corruption in our public concerns. We can give the republic pure and honest government. We can revive the authority of the laws. We can restore to full reign the constitutional safe-guard of our liberties. We can infuse a higher moral spirit into our political life. We can reanimate in the hearts of the whole people in every section of land a fraternal and proud national feeling. We can do all this, but we can do it only, if, throwing behind us the selfish spirit of the political trash, we obey the purest and loftiest inspiration of the popular uprising which sent us here.

A Great Opportunity it is.

great as the noblest ambition might deserve, but equally great, and to my mind, fearful is the responsibility with it. An opportunity like this is a momentous period in the history of a nation. An uprising of the people sent, as we behold, will not occur every day, nor every year; for it must spring from the spontaneous impulse of the popular mind. You disappoint the higher expectations brought forth by that spontaneous influence, you have not only lost a great opportunity, but you have struck a blow at the confidence the people have in themselves, and for a longtime popular reform movements will not rise again under the weight of the discredit which you will have brought upon them. Is it possible that such should be the result of our doings?

It is possible, if in instead of following the grand impulse of the popular heart, we attempt to control and use this movement by the old tricks of the political trade, or fitter away our zeal in small bickering and mean selfish aspirations? We have come together to give shape, point and practical productive force to this great upheaval of the popular conscience. It is our business to lay down certain principles and propositions of policy, and we have to present to the suffrages of the people men for the highest offices of the Republic, who if elected are to carry out the principles and propositions into living reality

As to Our Platform

we shall be wise to keep in mind those things of which the republic is most immediately in need of. The very fact of our having come together is proof of our substantial agreement, let us only, in what we promise to the people, be honest and straightforward and not attempt to cheat those whom we ask to follow our lead by deceitful representations.

As to the Men

whom we shall present for the high executive offices of the government, let us I entreat, not lose sight of the fact tha the great reforms, the overthrow of the inveterate abuses, the establishment of a better order of things, are not accomplished by mere promises but require the wise and energetic action of statesmen. If this is to be truly a reform movement, and if it be not merely on paper it must be embodied in the men we entrust with the power to infuse the spirit of reform into practical action. If you want to know how reforms are not executed, look at those now in power. You will hardly excel them in the profusion of high sounding professions, and you will never excel them in the art of

How Not to Do It.

Reform must become a farce in the hand of those who either do not understand it or do not care for it. If you mean reform, entrust the work to none but those who do understand and honestly do care, and care more for it, than their own personal ends. Pardon me if I express myself on this point with freedom and frankness. I have not, I assure you, come here for the purpose of urging the claims, or advancing the interest, of any one man against others. I have come here with a sincere and ardent devotion to a cause, and to use my best endeavors to have that cause put under the care of men who are devoted to it with equal sincerity and who possess those qualities of mind and heart which will make it safe in their keeping. I earnestly deprecate the cry we have heard so frequent:

"Anybody to Beat Grant."

There is something more wanted than to beat Grant, not anybody who might by cheap popularity, or astute bargains and combinations, or by all the tricks of political wire-pulling manage to scrape together votes enough to be elected President. We do not merely want another, but we want a better President than we now have. We do not want a mere change of persons in the administration of the Government. We want the overtrow of a pernicious system. We want the eradication of flagrant abuses. We want the infusion of a loftier spirit in every political organism. We want a government of which the best people of this country will be proud. Not anybody can accomplish that, and therefore away with the cry, "Anybody to beat Grant"—a cry too paltry, too unworthy of the great enterprise in which all are engaged. I do not struggle for the mere punishment of an opponent or the temporary lease of power. There is to me a thing no less, nay

More Important Even Than Our Success

in this campaign, and that is that the American people shall not be disappointed in the fruit which our victory is to bear. If we should fail to select men, who will fail to carry out the beneficent reforms we contemplate, then, let me say it boldly, it would be better had this movement never been undertaken; for the continuance of those in power who possess it now, would mean only the reformatory movement deferred and an opportunity still coming; while our failure now would mean a great reform movement sunk to the level of a farce. A great opportunity lost, the hope of the people is turned into discouragement and disgust.

Let us discard at least

The Fatal Error

into which many seem to have fallen, that no statesmanship is required to conduct the affairs of this great Government. I candidly believe the people are waking up to the truth, for, unless I greatly mistake the spirit of the day, what the people now most earnestly demand is not that mere good intentions, but that a superior intelligence coupled with superior virtues, should guide our affairs—not that merely an honest and a popular man, but that a statesman be put at the head of our Government

In selecting candidates for office, politicians are accustomed to discuss the question of availability. What does availability mean in our case. Let us look for the best men we have among the very best. Let us select the strongest the people earnestly desire. Besides the reform of our Government, they want not only a change but a change for the better. They want also to be assured that it will be for the better that the best candidate is likely to be the most available. If we present a man to the suffrages of the people whose character and name appeal to the loftiest instincts and aspirations of the patriot citizen, we shall have on our side that which ought to be, and I now trust will be, the ruling arbiter of political contests—the conscience of the nation. If that be done then success will be certain. Then we can appeal to the minds and hearts, to the loftiest ambition of the people, with these arguments and entreaties which can spring only from a clear convention of right. Then we shall not appeal in vain for their support, to those of our fellow citizens who hitherto were separated from us by party divisions, who desire honestly to work for the best interests of the country in this crisis, and whom we shall welcome with fraternal greeting in this struggle for a great cause,

Whether They Call Themselves Democrats or Republicans.

Then we shall successfully overcome these prejudices, which now confront us, and the insidious accusation that this great convention is a mere gathering of disappointed and greedy politicians will fall harmless at our feet; for we shall have demonstrated by our actions that were guided by the purest and most patriotic of motives, and this can be done. Let us despise as unworthy of our cause the tricky manipulations by which to the detriment of the Republic, political bodies have so frequently been controlled. Let us, in the face of the great things to be accomplished, rise above all party considerations. Personal friendship and state pride are very noble sentiments, but what is personal friendship, or what is State pride, compared with the great duty we owe to our common country, and the awful responsibility resting upon our action? As sensible men we know that not every one of us can be gratified by the choice of his favoraite. Many of us will have to be disappointed, but in this solemn hour our hearts should know but

One Favorite and that is the American Public.

Pardon me for these words of warning and entreaty. I trust nobody will consider them misplaced. I fervently hope the result of our deliberations will show that they were not spoken in vain. I knew that they have sprung from the most anxious desire to do what is best for our country, and thus I appeal to you with all the fervor of anxious earnestness. We stand on the threshold of a great victory, and victory will surely be ours if we truly deserve it.

Report of the Committees on Credentials.

The annexed report of the Committee on Credentials was presented:

MR. PRESIDENT—The Committee on Credentials respectfully report that the following States, the names of whose delegates are hereto attached, are entitled to seats in this Convention, to wit:

Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Connecticut, Maryland, Virginia, Louisina, Indiana, Tennessee, Missouri, North Carolina, California, Nebraska, Alabama, Texas, Oregon, Michigan, Delaware, Illinois, West Virginia, Kansas, Mississippi, Ohio, Kentucky, Georgia, Nevada, South Carolina, Vermont, Minnesota, Iowa, Colorado, Arkansas, Florida, Utah, District of Columbia, Dakota, Montona, New York.

In the case of the contest in the New York delegation, after fully and carefully considering the subject matter of the protest, we report the following resolution:

The New York Minority Thrown Overboard.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this committee the contestants in the Convention from the State of New York are not entitled to seats in this Convention.

Mrs. Gordon Refused a Seat.

In relation to the Californian delegation we report the following resolutions:

Resolved, That in the absence of such credentials as seemed sufficiently regular this committee cannot report the name of Miss Laura D. Force Gordon as a delegate to the Convention from California, but recommend that she and other ladies present be tendered the courtesies of the hall of the convention; that further, Col. Rockerby is entitled to cast the entire vote for California and that the other contestants are not entitled to seats in this Convention.

All of which was respectfully signed:

THOS. WORRELL, Chairman,
ORSON SHERRY,
ROBT. G. FLEMMING, Secy's.

The California Delegation.

A motion was made to accept the report of the committee with the exception of a resolution relative to California.

Mr. Phillips, of Illinois—I understand that the convention of a few gentlemen in the country in California met and appointed the gentlemen named as a member of this Convention. He had learned that the other gentleman are not citizens of California. Some of them have not been citizens of California.

A delegate—Mr. President, I rise to a point of order. We are not discussing the California resolution.

The Chairman—We are discussing the whole proposition. [Cries of "question question."]

The Chairman—The point of order is overruled.

Mr. Phillips continuing—Some of these gentlemen have not resided in California for many years. Now, gentlemen of the Convention, is it fair, is it just, is it in conformity to the high principles that brought us here, and in the name of which we are assembled, to manipulate a delegation from the State of California not justly entitled to seats. [Continued cries of "question"].

B. R. Nickerson, of California, excluded by the report, made some remarks amid many interruptions and much impatience on the part of the Convention. He asserted that he had been a resident of the State for twenty-two years, and of the city of San Francisco for the past ten years. He intended to reside nowhere else. He claimed to be Secretary of the State Central Convention of California, and to have been requested to come here and take his seat in the Convention. He considered that it was an outrage that a gentlemen who only represented a little mining district in the interior of the State be allowed to carry the whole State of California in his

Pantaloons Pocket.

The Chairman of the Committee on Credentials arose, after repeated calls, and stated that the question of admissibility of certain California delegates was disposed of in committee meeting. It was there shown that those who asked to be admitted were not residents of the State and had not been for from one to ten years. The committee found that Judge Bockerby alone was entitled to admission, and they so reported.

Mrs. Gordon's Pinch.

While the debate was proceeding, Mrs. Gordon, with the intention of pushing the Woman's Rights movement into prominence, had taken her position on the floor of the front platform, near the President's stand, and very pluckily and persistently sought to be recognized by the presiding officer, she addressing the chair in every little momentary lull of the discussion but never getting beyond the words: "Mr. President."

Mr. Schurz studiously paid no attention to her, carefully avoiding, when practicable, not to look in her direction. This continued until the report was adopted in full, when she secured momentary attention through the courtesy of a delegate, who attracted the President's eye, and gracefully waving his hand toward Mrs. Gordon, said there was a delegate from California waiting to be heard.

Mr. Schurz, recognizing her then, said that he would state with great regret that the Convention had decided that the lady was not a delegate. She still persisting in her attempt to speak, a storm of hisses arose all over the hall, intermingled with some exclamations to "get out."

Rules for the Convention.

When this episode came to a close the Committee on Rules submitted their report as follows, which was adopted unanimously. The Committee organized by electing Theodore Tilton, of New York, Chairman, and H. L. Burnett, of Ohio, Secretary. All but nine of the States were represented:

Your Committee have the honor to report as follows: First, that the rules and regulations governing the House of Representatives of the United States shall be the rules governing this body: provided

That no delegate shall be entitled to speak more than once upon the same question, and shall be limited to five minutes, except the mover thereof, who in closing the debate, shall be entitled to five minutes more.

Second, The delegation from each State shall cast the entire vote of the State and every delegate shall represent such proportion of the entire vote as he shall be of the delegation present, and his vote shall be reported to the Convention by the chairman of the delegation as cast by the delegates.

Third, In voting for candidates for President and Vice President, a majority of all the votes shall be requisite to a choice.

Fourth, To facilitate the business of the Convention, the yeas and nays shall not be called, but a division of the Convention may be had by a call of the States.

THEODORE TILTON, Chairman.
H. L. BURNETT, Secretary.

Col. McClure, of Pennsylvania—I ask the Chairman of the committee to explain how the vote of States shall be cast—by what direction it is?

Gen. Burnett in the absence of the chairman of the Committee—"I will explain by again reading the resolution," which he did.

The report was adopted.

A delegate from New Jersey—The delegates present were the representation of every shade of public opinion. They may differ upon every question except the one which had brought them here. They were here to form a new association. It was to be expected that entire unanimity was to be looked for, therefore he would suggest that the committee proceed at onco to nominate candidates, who themselves would be a platform.

A Delegate from Indiana—I move that we now proceed to the nomination of candidates. [Loud Applause.]

Col. McClure Makes a Telling Hit.

Col. McClure trusted that a motion so pregnant with evil, would not prevail at this time. He was quite sure that the great body of this Convention had assembled not merely for the purpose of experimenting upon names, or for the nomination of candidates to the high executive offices of this Government, without first determining what were the principles which they believed, and he trusted that the Convention would apply to this understandingly, and conscious of the wise advice that had fallen from the lips of their preceding officer, the principles which lay at the foundation of the country's hope and happiness, which had been heedlessly departed from; then, and not until then, would the majestic voice of this Convention be prepared to announce the names of those who should represent the principles. Till then it would be a vain experiment. He believed it to be a futile experiment to cast about for names. They were here to express their individual proclivities, and he trusted that the Convention would proceed wisely and with dignity to the work for which they were met; that no false step might be taken, but when the step was taken, that it be no step backward.

Let them be patient till the Committee is ready to report, and he hoped that the Convention would not rashly put men before the people before they had ascertained the principles in which they believed. [Loud cheers.]

After a few words of explanation, which could not be heard, Col. McClure withdrew his motion.

The Chairman announced that the Committee on Resolutions had been unable to come to a unanimity of opinion and had adjourned till five o'clock.

A delegate from Indiana thought it was unimportant whether the Convention made nominations before or after the report of the Committee. They were ready to ballot, but the Committee was not ready to report and he therefore trusted that the Convention would proceed with the ballot. [Loud cheers.]

A delegate from Michigan moved that the Convention should not adjourn till it had made a nomination of candidates for President and Vice President.

A delegate from Pennsylvania rose to a point of order. There is a motion pending.

A delegate from Massachusetts rose to a point of order. The gentleman from Pennsylvania having spoken once is not entitled to occupy the time of the Convention.

A delegate from Illinois—One great object of the Convention was for the declaration of principles as well as for the nomination of candidates. He wanted to know what the platform was going to be. Who ever dared to make a proposition and ballot for a candidate without first having a platform containing the principles upon which they were to vote?

The question of laying the motion on the table was about being put, whereupon a delegate moved that the vote be taken by States.

The motion being put, the Chair decided that a sufficient number of delegates had risen to their feet to order the vote to be taken by States.

The vote was called with the following result: ayes, 357; nays, 148.

The motion to lay upon the table prevailed.

California Again.

A delegate—I rise to correct a misapprehension, into which the Committee on Credentials and the Convention have fallen. The members of the Committee beg leave to state to the Convention that only one person appeared before them with regard to the delegation from California, and I have seen that gentleman (Mr. Rockerly) since action was taken by the Convention, and he says that he made the statement merely upon hearsay that the list of gentlemen whose names had been presented to the Convention were the delegation from California and were not residents. I have his authority for saying that he made that statement upon hearsay, and we have Hon. Mr. Nickerson, who intends to stump the state in favor of our ticket, that he is today a citizen and voter of California. I therefore move that R. R. Nickerson be acknowledged a member of this Convention. Carried.

Anxious for a Platform.

A delegate suggested that when the Convention adjourn, it adjourn to met at 7:30 in the evening

A delegate from Indiana moved that we adjourn after the nominations for President and Vice President.

The Chairman—The Committee on Resolutions will not be ready to report for some time yet. The motion to adjourn to a given time is debatable.

A delegate from New York presented a resolution to the effect that the franking privilege is an unqualified abuse and ought to be abolished. Referred under the rules.

The motion on adjournment was put and carried

A delegate from California, desired that his colleages, who had been refused seats as members of the delegation be invited to take seats by the courtesy of the Convention. Carried.

The Secretary then read the following: That when this Convention shall proceed to ballot for a candidate for President and Vice President, it shall be by call of States, and that the same proceed without the formality of a noniuation

A delegate moved that the resolution be laid upon the table. Carried.

Col. McClure submitted the following resolution: That the Convention will not proceed to ballot for candidates till a declaration of principles shall be adopted. Carried.

A delegate from Kentucky submitted the following: That the sentiment of this Convention is in favor of the one term principle. Referred.

A delegate in the back part of the hall offered a string of resolntions for general amnesty, universal suffrage, resumption of specie payment, reform of the Internal Revenue laws, revision of taxation, &c., which resolution he moved should be adopted as the platform of the Convention.

The Chairman—Under the rules just adopted by this Convention, these resolutions will be referred to the Committee on Resolutions without debate.

The Convention then adjourned to meet at 7:30 to-night.

EVENING SESSION.

Still Waiting for the Platform.

The Convention came together promptly at 7:30 o'clock, the attendance being greater than in the afternoon. Every available inch of space was occupied, there being about two thousand ladies present. Promptly at the appointed hour, Senator Schurz called the Convention to order, saying that the Committee on Resolutions would not be able to report the result of their labors to-night in consequence of the large number of papers lai before them. He suggested that the time be occupied by making speeches accompanying the nominations. The Committee on Resolutions had requested that the adjournment be until eleven o'clock on Friday.

What Shall be Done.

Mr. Cochrane, of New York, moved to proceed with the presentation of candidates, each person making a nomination to be allowed ten minutes for a speech.

The motion was put and decided in the affirmative by a close vote.

A New York delegate offered a resolution, which was adopted, providing that a delegate from each State be selected to act on the National Executive Committee.

Mr. Stanberry, of New Jersey, offered a platform of principles embracing revenue reform, civil service reform, universal and unqualified amnesty, resistance to centralization of power, reservation of public lands for actual settlers, under the homestead act, economy in expenditure and reduction of taxation, gradual payment of the public debt, protection of citizens in their rights under all circumstances. Referred.

No Nepotist for Nominee

Ethan Allen, of New York, offered a resolution authorizing State delegations to form Committees. Adopted.

A delegate from Indiana, offered a resolution pledging the Convention not to adjourn until candidates for President and Vice-President were nominated.

Mr. Woodhouse, of Pennsylvania, offered a resolution that it is inexpedient to nominate a candidate for President who is afflicted with a large circle of relations. Adopted, with much laughther.

An Easy Way of Evading the Tariff Question.

J. H. Rhodes, Cleveland, offered the following resolution, which was received with cheers and referred to the Committee on Resolutions:

WHEREAS, The President of the United States is an Executive and not a Legislative officer of the Government, enforcing, not making; the laws, and

WHEREAS, The Delegates to this Convention hold diverse opinions on the tariff question as to whether it should be for revenue purposes only; therefore,

Resolved, That this question be referred to the Congressional districts as an issue to be properly made there, and that the will of the people as thus expressed should be the policy of the Administration.

The Tariff Question.

A motion to adjourn until nine o'clock on Friday morning was lost.

Mr. Hudson, of Indiana, moved to suspend the rules and take up the tariff resolutions and act on them finally.

The Convention was thrown into partial confusion by a vehement discussion about proceeding to present candidates, and the general anxiety to get the floor. Excited speeches were made, some urging to immediate action, and others demanding that the tariff issue, which it is announced the Committee on Resolutions and Platform cannot agree about, shall be settled by the Convention by leaving the whole question to the Congressional districts. As each speaker makes some point considered strong by one side or the other, loud cheers and hand-clapping greets it, with more feeling and excitement and vociferousness than at any previous period of the Convention.

The vote by States to suspend the consideration of the resolutions on the tariff question was accompanied by tumultous cheering, both as regards the ayes and nayes.

The calls of States on the motion to suspend the rules resulted: yeas, 460; nays, 229, thus carrying the proposition by two votes more than the required two-thirds.

The Chair announced that a tariff resolution had been adopted by the Committee on Resolutions, and he suggested the propriety of delaying

Continued on Sixth Page.

Weekly Post.

JAS. P. BARR.....WM. SCHOYER.
JOS. S. LAKE.....E. A. MYERS

JAMES P. BARR & CO.,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS,
145 Wood Street, Corner Virgin Alley

Pittsburgh, Saturday, May 11, 1872.

THE due bill candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania will not support HORACE GREELEY for President.

GRANT'S relations, like the ghost of BANQUO come to trouble him. Just now his foreign relations are the most troublesome.

THE Democratic Convention of North Carolina on Thursday last, adopted resolutions accepting the situation, and declaring for the Constitution as it is, "with all the amendments, including emancipation and equality before the laws."

A CORRESPONDENT says that several Democrats in his neighborhood who are disposed to adopt the Liberal movement are talking about starting a GREELEY club, and asks if it is advisable so to do. We answer no! Start *Democratic* clubs, get organized for the campaign soon as possible, and leave the GREELEY clubs to the Liberal Republicans.

WHEN the Clarion *Democrat*, which has been quite active in circulating untruthful statements in regard to one of the foremost and purest Democrats in the State, chooses to lay before its readers the suppressed letter of Gen. CASS in regard to the South Improvement monopoly it will then be time enough to answer its other impertinent interrogatories. Is it afraid that that letter will injure its friend HARTRANFT?

AS soon as GREELEY heard that he was nominated at Cincinnati he wrote an editorial and headed it: "On to Washington." A printer, not "to the manner born," got hold of it, and translated the caption thus: "Old clothes wont stand Washing." The coming President was so disgusted that he suppressed the article, and decided to write a letter accepting the nomination, entrusting its delivery to a special interpreter selected from the Japanese Embassy.

THE stupid old organ is getting its eyes open. But a short time ago it declared that the Democratic party was dead and that the Gift Taker would have no trouble at all in making a landing. It now says:

> We believe this to be a fair calculation, and from it, it will be seen that *warm work will be needed*. The result in Pennsylvania will decide the contest.

With the latter sentence we agree heartily, and while we do not say that any good Democrat cannot carry Pennsylvania, we *do* say that Colonel THOMAS A. SCOTT can carry this State, and by such a majority that cannot be overcome by GRANT'S rounders and repeaters in Philadelphia and elsewhere.

A HARTRANFT-EVANS journal at Harrisburg is engaged in white-washing the record of the due bill candidate. Just hear it:

> The six years of JOHN F. HARTRANFT in the Auditor General's office, constitute a record of faithful, honorable and competent service, calculated alone to give a man a reputation which should commend him to the confidence of the people for a lifetime, and render him worthy of their support when he is presented for their consideration.

The people would prefer hearing what he have to say in regard to his connection with the defalcation of the EVANS ring. Was he "faithful and honorable" in the transaction, and who got the money that was stolen from the people of this State during the six years he has been in the Auditor General's office? Do tell!

A CORRESPONDENT of the Crawford *Democrat* strongly advocates the nomination of JAMES H. HOPKINS, Esq., for Governor by the Democratic State Convention and declares that—

> Mr. Hopkins is as superior to Gen. Hartranft in moral honesty, as he is in every other requirement for the position. And, finally, added to his other qualifications, are his gifts as a public speaker—having few equals anywhere—a matter of no little importance in a Presidential canvass. Let his clarion voice be heard all over the State in behalf of political reform and a return to the purity and economy of the better days of the Republic, and the people will flock to his standard, and bear him on to assured and triumphant victory.

To all of which we say amen! but by authority, we state that Mr. HOPKINS is for Gen. G. W. CASS for Governor as the most available candidate we can nominate at this time.

IT will be remembered that the Cambria *Freeman* a few days ago, in commenting upon Gen. Cass' supposed connection with the South Improvement monopoly said:

> What the people of the oil region demand, is a specific denial from General CASS himself. To this they are clearly entitled and surely it can be easily given if the facts warrant it. We trust it will be given, and that too by the only person who can speak knowingly on the subject.

In its issue of Saturday last, the *Freeman* copies the suppressed letter of Gen. CASS and introduces it with the following fair and truthful comments.

> We suppose that no honorable man, after reading Gen. Cass' letter, will doubt for one moment that whatever infamies the South Improvement Company undertook to practice in the oil region, his hands are clear of them.
>
> As we said last week, our object was to get Gen. Cass to explain his position on this question, which is an important one in north-western Pennsylvania. He has done so in his letter, which we think ought to be entirely satisfactory, not only to the people of the oil region, but to the entire Democracy of the Commonwealth.

DIFFERENCES OF OPINION.

We are in possession of a large number of letters from various quarters, written generally by our subscribers, giving their views upon the Cincinnati nominations. As a matter of course there is a wide divergence of opinion between our different correspondents, the large preponderance of opinion, however, being against the idea that the Democracy can by any sort of possibility endorse the nomination of the Cincinnati Convention.

We select at random from a large number of letters, giving two which represent the difference of opinion at present entertained by Democrats. A gentleman writing from Youngstown, Ohio, says:

> Since the nomination of Greeley, the Democratic heart in this section beats to the emphatic tune of the speedy holding of a Democratic National Convention and the nomination of Groesbeck for President.

Another gentleman writing from Tarentum, comments in the following style upon our editorial of Saturday last:

> Your editorials are injuring our State Ticket by urging a Democratic nomination, both with Liberal Republicans, among whom are some of our most influential citizens, and also the Democrats here.

Both these gentlemen are Democrats and illustrate the difference of opinions now prevalent, as to the final action of the Democratic organization, the great weight of opinion, however, as we have already said, being in favor of distinctive action by the National Democratic Convention.

We apprehend no serious results from the division of opinion among Democrats. The right of private judgment is a sacred heritage, and its exercise by Democratic voters pending the convening of the National Convention can have no bad result, but will assist very materially in stamping its deliberations with wisdom.

Whatever the National Convention of the Democratic party may do, will embody the views of the Democratic masses, and control their future action. In the mean time each individual Democrat is entitled to his own opinion as to what that Convention should do, and is entitled to a respectful hearing. To undertake to deprive him of this right would be to stifle judgment in advance, and practically emasculate all intelligent political action.

We have expressed our views as to what we consider the plain duty of the Democretic party in the most unequivocal terms. We do not pretend to be infallible, but each day only tends to confirm our original view of the case—that a straight Democratic National ticket is the political necessity of the hour. Other members of the party are entitled to dissent from this view if they see fit, and appeal to the decision of the final tribunal that is to decide the matter—the National Convention. In that body every man's opinion is the peer of his neighbor's, and it is for the majority to decide what is to be done. To that decision we opine that all Democrats will bow gracefully, regardless of the fact that their own peculiar views were to a greater or less extent sacrificed for the general good.

The Democratic party will not emulate the example of Radicalism and apply the gag to cut off all discussions. This year, as in times past, it invites a discussion of men and measures pending the assembling of the Convention, as in no other way can its action be intelligent, effective and vigorous.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

In another column we publish extracts from a number of the principal journals of the country, showing the drift of opinion as regards the nomination of Mr. GREELEY at Cincinnati. As might have been expected the Administration press bitterly denounce Mr. GREELEY'S nomination, and assail him generally. The Liberal journals are hopeful and predict his triumphant election, while the Democratic press generally agree that the nomination of a straight and untrammeled Democratic ticket has become the political necessity of the hour, if indeed it ever hinged upon a contingency.

From a comparison of views it will be seen that a triangular fight for the Presidency is inevitable, and that Mr. GREELEY will develop a vast amount of unexpected strength. We need not reiterate the views of this journal as to the duty of the Democracy under existing circumstances. The voice of the Democratic press is almost unanimous and decided as to that duty. The party will not fail to respond by reasserting those grand political principles that have been tried in the crucible of time, and withstood the mutations of all political revolutions. The contest will be an animated one, but its result can hardly be in doubt. The Republican household being divided against itself, is destined to fall, but under all circumstances its prostration cannot but be beneficial to the country. The extracts we give will speak for themselves, and each reader can draw his own inference from them.

ROBT. A. PACKER, Esq., the son of Judge PACKER, the late Democratic candidate for Governor, is the Senatorial delegate from the Lehigh district and is for Gen. CASS for Governor.

THE Titusville *Courier* says it will support General CASS for Governor provided he receives the nomination of the Reading Convention. We hardly supposed that it was prepared to bolt, and are pleased to learn from itself that it has no inclination in that direction.

THE ALABAMA BUSINESS.

Mr. FISK'S claim for indirect damages is likely to prove a very undesirable hobble to the Administration. On Saturday last there was a pow-wow held at Washington composed of the different members of the Cabinet and the Republican members of the Committees on Foreign Relations and Foreign Affairs. Each Republican member of these Committees received a special invitation to be present, while not a single Democratic member was invited to be present. Just why the Democratic members should have been excluded does not appear very plainly.

Perhaps it was thought that the presence of Democratic members would be embarassing to the Cabinet. The situation could not have been made much worse, however, if we are to credit the Washington correspondents of the press. One of them says, in giving a sketch of the deliberations of the conference, that it appears that the proposition England had finally made, in accordance with intimations sent through Minister SCHENCK, was far from satisfactory, and in fact in a shape that seemed to preclude acceptance by the United States. The proposition our Government desired to obtain from England was the broad proposition that in future, whenever England was belligerent and the United States neutral, that we should not be liable for any indirect damages that might arise from acts of privateers escaping from our ports. But instead of this, the English proposition, just received, after affirming that Great Britain still adheres to her interpretation of the treaty which excludes all claims for consequential damages goes on to declare that if the United States withdraws her claims for indirect damages, Great Britain is willing to agree that in future whenever either nation is belligerent and the other neutral, the neutral shall not be liable for indirect damages arising in similar manner and under similar circumstances to those now in controversy.

It is further stated that the President is inclined to withdraw the American claims for consequential damages, and let the matter go before the Geneva Board of Arbitrators, precisely as it is presented in the Washington treaty. As to the merits or demerits of the American claim for indirect damages, we have nothing to say at present, but the situation cannot fail to strike every intelligent man as being very humiliating to the Government of the United States. Under any circumstances it is now forced to recede. Humiliation follows recession, as inevitably as night follows day.

In questions of foreign policy it is not the part of wisdom to tamper, as has been the case in this Alabama business. With a view of creating a little cheap popularity and thus contribute to his re-election, GRANT presented this claim for consequential damages with an immense parade, and set the impression afloat that England must accede to it or take the consequences. At the time this did give President GRANT a certain amount of popularity by appealing to the martial spirit of the people.

But here a dilemma presented itself, unforeseen by the Administration, but inevitable in the judgment of all intelligent men. The GLADSTONE Ministry refused to entertain the claim and intimated tolerably plainly that a resort to war was preferable to an acceptance of the indirect damage claim. Of course Mr. GRANT would not dare to push the claim further under such circumstances, and he is compelled to back down. The temporary popularity which he created is totally obliterated by the act, and the reaction will detach many votes from him, which otherwise would have been cast in his favor.

The lack of wisdom exhibited by the Administration in this business is very conspicious. GRANT and his friends and advisers imagined that our foreign policy was a mere shuttle-cock to be banged around for the amusement or gratification of party leaders. He has discovered his folly, but it is extremely doubtful whether he will mend it. His refusal to extend ordinary courtesy to the Democratic members of the Foreign Committees, shows that he is totally unable to comprehend the humiliatingly ridiculous situation in which he is placed. But after all, the Democratic members of Congress may congratulate themselves upon this slight. It leaves no suspicion upon them, now that the hour of national humiliation has come.

WOULDN'T it be a good idea to first find out how far the GREELEY Republicans will assist in electing the Democratic nominees for Congress and State officers before advocating that the Democratic National Convention make no nomination for President? We commend this to some of our excellent Democratic cotemporaries who appear to be over-zealous for the Cincinnati nominees.

THE Washington correspondent of the Baltimore *Sun* says:

> A very general informal conference was held by the Democratic Senators and members during the afternoon, and it was determined, with great unanimity, that on their part there should be no public individual approval of the Cincinnati ticket, but that the members of the Democratic party in Congress should delay their preferences until the voice of the whole party should be heard in the National Democratic Convention on the Cincinnati ticket, and that, whether the convention should be for or against it, every member should be bound by its decision. It was thought that in no other way could the harmony and organization of the Democratic party be maintained. Several Democratic members, however, spoke in approval of the liberal nominees.

THE ELECTORAL COLLEGES.

Below we give the electoral colleges of the different States under the Congressional apportionment in force in 1868, and the new apportionment. It will be seen that there is a net increase of forty-seven electors. Whether those States which have failed to complete their apportionments, will be entitled to the increase of electorial assignment, will perhaps be an interesting question. As for instance, the State of Pennsylvania has failed to re-apportion, and the question is whether it is entitled to twenty-six or twenty-eight electoral votes. The following are the old and new colleges:

States.	1868.	1872.	Inc.	Dec.
Alabama	8	9	1	.....
Arkansas	5	6	1	.....
California	5	6	1	.....
Connecticut	6	6	.....	.....
Delaware	3	3	.....	.....
Florida	3	3	.....	.....
Georgia	9	11	2	.....
Illinois	16	21	5	.....
Indiana	13	14	1	.....
Iowa	8	11	3	.....
Kansas	3	10	7	.....
Kentucky	11	12	1	.....
Louisiana	7	7	.....	.....
Maine	7	7	.....	.....
Maryland	7	8	1	.....
Massachusetts	12	13	1	.....
Michigan	8	11	3	.....
Minnesota	4	5	1	.....
Mississippi	7	8	1	.....
Missouri	11	15	4	.....
Nebraska	3	3	.....	.....
New Jersey	7	9	2	.....
Nevada	3	3	.....	.....
New Hampshire	5	4	.....	1
New York	33	34	1	.....
North Carolina	9	10	1	.....
Ohio	21	22	1	.....
Oregon	3	3	.....	.....
Pennsylvania	26	28	2	.....
Rhode Island	4	4	.....	.....
South Carolina	6	7	1	.....
Tennessee	10	11	1	.....
Texas	6	10	4	.....
Vermont	5	4	.....	1
Virginia	10	11	1	.....
West Virginia	5	5	.....	.....
Wisconsin	8	10	2	.....
Totals	317	364	49	2

SOUTHERN STATE INDEBTEDNESS.

	Before the War.	At Present.
Alabama	$ 7,945,000	$ 52,761,917
Arkansas	2,084,179	19,397,000
Florida	370,617	15,794,587
Georgia	2,670,750	42,500,500
Louisiana	11,000,000	40,021,734
Mississippi	None.	1,697,431
North Carolina	12,689,245	34,887,464
South Carolina	4,407,958	22,480,516
Texas	2,000,000	14,930,000
Virginia	35,248,141	47,090,866
Total	$76,415,890	$291,626,015
		76,415,890
Total increase		$215,210,125

Total indebtedness of the other 27 States, - -	$203,872,552
Total expense of conducting the National Government (exclusive of interest and pension), -	60,000,000
Present expense of conducting the National Government (exclusive of interest and pension), - - -	140,000,000

JUDGING from the sayings of the press in various portions of the State the friends of Gen. CASS abroad are even more indignant than are those at home, in regard to the shabby treatment he received at the hands of those who have been actively engaged in misrepresenting him in connection with the South Improvement monopoly. We have already reproduced the sayings of a number of Democratic journals, and now we have the *Sun and Democrat* of Williamsport, of Saturday last, which says:

> Gen. Geo. W. Cass, of Pittsburgh, has for the past six years, and up to a very recent period, been the decided choice of the people for Governor, of Pennsylvania. The political aspect of things seems to have lately changed, or efforts are being made by speculating politicians to again betray Gen. Cass, and sell out the Democracy of the Keystone State. We protest against all such acts of political rascality, in the name of Democracy and common honesty, now that Gen. Cass' election, if nominated by the Democratic State Convention, would be an assured fact, as he could easily be elected over the Hartranft-Evans Ring candidate, as the next Democratic Governor.
>
> Unable to beat Gen. Cass, by fair means for the nomination, the political swindlers are determined to accomplish his defeat by lying and misrepresentation. One of the falshoods is here effectually exposed, but slander has done its work.

[*For The Post.*]

The "Liberal" Candidate for President.

A gentle fanatic
And very erratic—
Takes cures homœopathic,
His manner emphatic
On farming's ecstatic,
His drinks hydropathic,
Some call him *lunatic*,
But *not* Democratic.

If you follow his lead
You'll be puzzled indeed;
To-day he'll assail you
To-morrow he'll bail you.
If you take his advice,
You must change in a trice;
You shall and you shan't
Go for Gift-Taker Grant;
If you will or you won't,
If you do or you don't,
It's all right he will show,
However you go—
Provided you're not Democratic.

Pretty Good.

Hear the chanticleers: *Chap-chap-chap*, CHAPPAQUA!—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

FIRST ANAGRAM (copyrighted)—Read in different ways we find the initials of the liberal nominees to produce the same results, thus:

H. G.—(Horace Greeley.)
G. B.—(Gratz Brown.)

Now, take the initials to the left, up and down, and you have again H. G. (Horace Greeley,) and then take initials to the right and you have again G. B. (Gratz Brown). The fates are at work.—*N. Y. Herald.*

THE "TOM PEPPER" NEWSPAPER.

Horace Greeley Indebted to the Herald for his Nomination.

[From the N. Y. Herald's double leaded leader.]

The nomination of Greeley is largely due to the generous and discriminating support which was given to him by the independent press, and especially by the *Herald*. Although by no means friendly to the Cincinnati movement, and seeing in it elements of chicanery and insincerity which deprived it of much of its power, we felt that, as an independent journalist, our duty was to advise the leaders as to what was the wisest course. Looking over the field and weighing the candidates carefully in the balances of reason, we saw in Horace Greeley the natural and necessary candidate of the liberal republican movement. * * * So that, in looking over the field, the judgment of the *Herald* pointed to Horace Greeley as the natural candidate of the liberal republican movement.

GREELEY AND BROWN.

How Their Nominations Are Received by Leading Daily Journals.

Below we give extracts from a number of leading daily journals that have come to hand up to this writing, classing them under the respective heads of Democratic, Liberal and Administration:

Democratic.

[From the Balt. Gazette.]

It is useless to waste words at such a crisis, or attempt to excite hopes which can never be realized. The selection of Mr. Greeley places an impassable barrier between the Liberal Republicans and the Conservative masses of the country. He can never receive the support of the Democratic party, or any respectable number of its members.

It was and still is our earnest desire to have a Democratic candidate, and honored and well tried statesman, from our ranks, and not be compelled, by the force of circumstances or unwise Democratic intermeddling, to fight under any other banner. From this hour, henceforth, the Democratic column will move on unbroken. Its organization, once threatened with dismemberment, will now be stronger than ever. There will be no faltering—no backward steps. In the wild chaos that exists in the Radical ranks, the election of the Democratic candidates for President and Vice President is as certain as the coming of election day, if the Democratic National Convention only exercises in its deliberations an ordinary degree of wisdom and discretion.

[From the World.]

Under existing circumstances, we do not aspire to guide Democratic sentiment, but prefer to watch and follow it. We will frankly say, however, that Mr. Greeley is not our choice, and that we regret his nomination. If, as seems likely, the Democratic Convention should ignore the Cincinnati ticket and nominate a new one of its own, we shall give that new ticket our zealous support. To many Democrats this course seems inevitable, but the strange action at Cincinnati has fallen on us so suddenly that we deem it prudent to await the spontaneous expression of Democratic opinion before proffering counsel in circumstances so extraordinary. Our present impression is that the Democratic National Convention will ignore Cincinnati entirely and nominate a new ticket.

[From the Washington (D. C.) Patriot.]

Its first duty [the Democracy] will be to present to the people such candidates as will command the respect and secure the support of the good and true men of the country, and rally to the standard they bear the great body of those who regard the promotion of the best interests of the nation as the paramount duty of the patriotic citizen.

[From the N. Y. Evening Express.]

The nomination of Mr. Greeley excites surprise and some amazement in this quarter,—but "the old White Coat" will take a large portion of the rank and file of his party with him, and more than offset Gen. Grant's military stock-in-trade, which is now rather rusty.

The next question is, what will the Democrats do? upon which all turns. Mr. Greeley has at times abused us all roughly—more especially such of us as were Silber Grey Whigs, Filmore men, &c.—but we are a forgiving race of men, and shall do what is best for our country.

[From the Cincinnati Enquirer.]

While every encouragement was extended the men who sought to reform the country, and while there was a tacit understanding that the Democratic party was willing to co-operate as allies in the event that success was assured, there was, and is, nothing which commits the party to the support of the ticket yesterday nominated.

[From the Nashville (Tenn.) Union and American.]

We have spoken exclusively of the favorable points in the estimation of this ticket. Its election depends solely upon the action of the Democracy. Whatever they shall conclude is best to be done for the highest interest of the country will be done cheerfully. They will preserve their organization intact and act as a body. With the lights before us we do not doubt that when in National Convention assembled they will take such action as will lead to the defeat of Grant and the election of the ticket presented at Cincinnati. As between Grant and Wilson, of Massachusetts, and Greeley and Brown, there can be for the Democracy but one choice.

[From the Age, Philadelphia.]

We have not cherished any doubt that the Democratic Convention would, in due time, place a Democratic candidate in the field. Let him be one to meet the requirements of the times, as plainly indicated in the current of political events, and these will result, as they are now evidently tending, to the re-establishment of the principles of the Constitution, and in placing the administration of them in competent hands.

[From the Harrisburg Patriot.]

No man in the country is so well known. The Liberal Republicans need go to no expense for a Campaign Life of their hero, as he has long been celebrated in biography, in caricature, in burlesque and in anecdote. His newspaper is daily read by hundreds of thousands, and his editorial articles exercise a large influence on the minds of his countrymen. The personal appearance, the dress, the shambling gait of our Second Franklin, are known to all. His very foibles, which have given so much employment to malicious wits, lean to virtue's side. He has already become a great historical character, while living and moving among his countrymen.

This ticket is destined to make sad havoc in the administration ranks next November.

[From the Richmond Enquirer.]

The Cincinnati Convention has presented the strongest ticket to the country that could be presented. As lookers on in Venice, we may be permitted to express our opinion that General Grant will discover this to be the hardest rock he has ever butted his head against. We think it probable, however, that the nomination will frighten the Philadelphia Convention into abandoning Grant, and we predict great efforts at the reconciliation of the two wings of the Republican party.

[From the Chicago Times.]

The Democracy, not consulted in his nomination, and whose wishes the Cincinnati Convention has treated with disdain, must elect him, if he be elected at all. It is not doubted that Mr. Greeley, with all his eccentricities, can draw a large support from the Republican party—perhaps larger than any of his competitors at Cincinnati—but still, this support will be but a fraction of the Republican party. We are not of those who believe that this nomination of Mr. Greeley will split the Republican party in the middle.

The Democracy, wholly untrammelled by the Cincinnati event, can view the situation calmly and proceed to results deliberately. It may be master of the situation. Its national committee, whose meeting is appointed for the 8th instant, will doubtless call an early convention, and this will be a more consequential, as it is hoped it will be a wiser body than that of Cincinnati.

[From the Louisville Courier-Journal.]

The result of its deliberations has assuredly taken the country by surprise. It was not expected that Mr. Greeley would be its nominee, and the candidacy of Mr. Greeley having taken no serious hold upon the consideration of thinking people, we shall have to wait for sober second thought to tell us its portents, its meanings, its bearings, its possibilities and its probabilities. We are inclined to think that the Democracy will adopt it, but the situation is not of that positive kind—the road before us is not of that assured and open description—to render our action perfectly clear in advance.

We say to the unterrified, therefore, rally to us and support us, stick together and keep your powder dry, and no matter what comes of all this, we shall have done what we could in the right direction; we shall have preserved our integrity, and we shall have the consciouness at heart of having been true to ourselves.

For the present it is unwise to say or promise more than this.

[From the Louisville Ledger.]

Hence there is no other course left but the call of a regular Democratic Convention and the nomination of a Democratic ticket.

However, the advice we have to give to Democrats is to come to no hasty conclusions. Wait till our party shall, through its representative men meet in counsel and determine as to the proper course to pursue. If there is no other alternative, of course every Democrat in the country will prefer Greeley to Grant.

But we sincerely believe that there is not the slightest doubt of the election of a purely Democratic ticket, if composed of the right men, and placed on a sound platform. Still, we shall abide the decision of a majority of our party.

[From the St. Louis Republican.]

The Democratic party cannot commit this folly [of nominating candidates]. It has made many mistakes and blunders; but it cannot, with its eyes wide open, forfeit its magnificent future by making so monstrous a blunder as this. The great mass of Democrats do not want a Democratic Presidential ticket presented to them; they are satisfied with the field as it is. They do not wish to be placed under party laws on this Presidential question; they want, for this single occasion, the holiday privilege of doing as they please to. They have made up their mind to this so decidedly that they would not support a Democratic ticket, in mass, even if one should unwisely be presented to them. They will vote, in mass, for either the Cincinnati ticket, or the coming Philadelphia ticket; they will elect either Greeley or Grant.

The St. Louis *Republican*, from which the above extract is taken, it will be remembered, was the originator of the "possum" policy. In its issue of Saturday it hoists the names of GREELEY and BROWN.

[From the Detroit Free Press.]

We consider that the chances of the success of the Democratic party largely increased by his nomination, and that nothing now is necessary to secure it but uniting in a strong nomination and platform. This Cincinnati Convention has immensely split up the Republican party.

Liberal.

[From the Chicago Tribune.]

Horace Greeley is presented to the American people as a candidate for President, who, if elected, will execute all the needed reforms, and put an end to the existing abuses. He enters the field, not as the candidate of politicians but as their persistent foe. His election will be a new era in national politics. To his support will rally every man of whatever party who really wants reform. He will carry, with one or two exceptions, all the Southern and Southwestern States. He will carry Pennsylvania and New York, and three at least of the New England States, and Ohio, Indiana and Illinois. His nomination will be accepted as a sign of deliverance, and around him will gather a host that will unite their efforts with those of their countrymen in other States to restore the Government to its wonted constitutional powers and duties.

[From the Cincinnati Commercial.]

Whether we will find it our duty to urge upon our fellow citizens the election of Horace Greeley to the Presidency depends largely upon that which may be done by the regular organization of old existing political parties. Mr. Greeley, a few weeks ago, frankly stated that he would support the Cincinnati nominee, provided the Democratic party did not appear in the field in the form of attempting to take advantage of the Republican divisions, and that in case there was a regular Democratic nomination, he would support the strongest Republican candidate. We have made similar reservations as to our position in case of the nomination of Mr. Adams, and we repeat them in respect to Mr. Greeley.

[From the New York Sun.]

Never was such honor paid the newspaper press as in the nomination of two editors at Cincinnati. We believe that the Liberal Republicans and Southern Democracy will all support Greeley, and that fact will exert a powerful influence on the Northern Democracy. The North, South, East and West are for him. The Germans seem for him enthusiastically and he is likely to carry the Irish vote. It only remains for the people to elect him.

[From the Springfield (Mass.) Republican.]

The Administration should not deceive itself on this point. Greeley's popularity is no myth. He is as strong with ex-slaveholders as with ex-slaves, with Irish laborers as with native born farmers who never voted the Democratic ticket in their lives. He may be beaten, but those who fancy the job an easy one will one of these days see cause to alter their opinion. If the Philadelphia people conclude to understake this job, it behooves them to build a stouter platform than they are now thinking of and to find a stronger man than Grant to put on it when built.

Administration.

[From Grant's "Own"—The N. Y. Times.]

It is easy to laugh at such a failure as this, but after all there is something in it which is calculated to check idle laughter. It is not encouraging to the friends of popular government. There would have been something quite intelligible in the nomination of such a ticket as Charles Francis Adams and Trumbull. One could easily have seen that such a choice was the expression of a sentiment in the country worthy of sincere attention, especially if well-defined principles had been associated with these names. We have not said a disrespectful word of Mr. Adams; we certainly

should not have done so had he been nominated.

If any one man could send a great nation to the dogs, that man is Mr. Greeley. There is no department of business which he would not disorganize and unsettle; there is no wild "ism" which he would not endeavor to incorporate into the framework of our Government; there is no foreign country with which he would not embroil us; there is no crude illusion which he would not eagerly pursue.

[From the Phila. Press.]

We do not conceal our gratification that the first and most deserving member of our profession has been placed in nomination for President, and that he who has helped to make so many great men is at last chosen as a candidate for the office that ought always to go to the most worthy citizen of the Republic.

And yet Mr. Greeley can never, in our judgement, be President.

[From the Wash. (D. C.) Chronicle.]

It is of course impossible to foretell all the future lying between us and the election in November, but if human nature is at all what we have taken it to be, it does seem that the Democratic party, which had counted so much on Cincinnati, or at least pretended that they counted on it, in the event of the nomination of Adams or Davis, will be forced to put a straight out Democratic ticket in the field. Many of our most prominent politicians look upon this as likely. The repast to which they are invited is not a Democratic banquet. It may not be a strictly Republican affair; but one thing is sure, it is not Democratic.

[From the Philada. Post.]

We are now satisfied that however this campaign may result, it will be of infinitely more benefit to the country than if Grant was simply opposed to a ticket he could afford to despise. This canvass closes the issues of the war, and it is to be hoped will end in the submission of all the American people to what the war determined. It will begin, no matter who wins, a new era in the politics of the United States. For this reason we prefer the nomination of Horace Greeley to that of almost any man whose name was presented to the Cincinnati Convention.

[From the Cin. Times and Chronicle.]

His course just before and during the war was enough to drive every soldier and sailor from his support. As a chronic bolter and querulous disorganizer, he has long since come to be regarded with disfavor by all who esteem the triumph of Republican principle as more than any man's personal promotions or the gratification of individual whims. No man who still believes in Republicanism and in the maintenance of Republican ascendency can vote for Mr. Greeley.

[From the Louisville Commercial.]

We do not entertain a doubt, however, that great as is the sacrifice, it will not avail, nor accomplish the purpose for which it is made. The bait is too plain to be seen to catch the wily fish of the Democratic sea. The old suckers of the party, blinded by years by watching for crumbs, may bite at the gilded offering, but the honest, faithful adherents of the party, the men who nightly dream of and daily worship the traditions of the simon-pure Democracy, will not be caught so easily. Unless we are greatly mistaken, the editor of the *Tribune* has thrown away the labor of his life, without any reasonable prospect or hope of compensation or reward!

FOREIGN.

ENGLAND.

Personal—Home Rule.

LONDON, May 7.—It is rumored that the Kunle Islands, in the North Pacific, are to be leased to the United States. These islands, thwenty-five in number, extend from Kanstchatka to Japan. The three southernmost belong to Japan and the others to Russia.

At a reception held at Windsor Castle yesterday by Queen Victoria, several American ladies were presented to Her Majesty.

General John Hall of the British army is dead.

Dr. Isaac Butt, member of Parliament for Limerick, has written a letter on "Home Rule." He askes for an Irish Assembly in which the home rulers shall be fully represented, and approves the plan for faternal union between Ireland and England, guaranteeing the authority of the crown, and draws the outlines of Federal Union, which he says will be a satisfactory settlement of the relations of the two countries.

FRANCE.

Capitulations—Hymeneal.

PARIS, May 7.—The Minister of War to-day laid before the Assembly a bill constituting a court martial for the trial of the officers censured by the report of the Commission on Capitulations.

The Duke de Penthiviere, son of the Prince de Joinville, is to marry Princess Christine, daughter of the Duke de Montpenser.

The Commission on Capitulations in their report censure the officers who surrendered the fortified towns of Schelstadt to the German troops during the late war. The Commission praise the officer who commanded at Verdun for the gallant defense he made, but blames him for having subsequently surrendered the town.

DENMARK.

The Government Taking Vigorous Steps for the Suppression of the Internationalists.

COPENHAGEN, May 7.—The action of the police authorities in forbidding the members of the International Society from holding a meeting in this city on Sunday, and the subsequent arrest of the President of the branch here, gave rise to great excitement among the members of the organization. A large number gathered in the streets and created considerable alarm by their violent denunciations of the Government. They were finally dispersed by the police, and at present all is quiet. It has been deemed prudent, however, to place a military guard around all public buildings and palaces until the excitement has entirely subsided. The leading members of the Society of this city will be prosecuted for high treason. The police are adopting energetic measures to suppress any tumult which may arise.

WASHINGTON, May 8.—The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided that the tax on salaries of Judges of the United States Supreme Courts, whose commissions date subsequent to the passage of the refunding act can only be refunded from the date of the approval of the act. Those whose commissions dated after the approval of the act, the tax will be refunded from the date of commissions.

THE TREATY.

The Canadian Parliament is Informed How Matters Stand.

OTTAWA, May 4.—Last night Sir John A. MacDonald, Premier of the Dominion Government, and one of the Joint High Commissioners, introduced a bill to give effect to certain clauses of the Treaty of Washington. He had originally intended merely to suspend the fishing laws, which prevent Americans from fishing in our waters during the coming season. As, however, the American Government had acted on all the claims, the Canadian Government had decided to follow the same course. The first clause of the bill was to suspend the present fishery laws, which prohibit Americans from fishing in the Canadian waters. The second clause provided that during the existence of the treaty the fish and oil with the exception of such products of inland lakes shall be admitted from the United States free of duty. The third clause provides for the continuance of the bonding system during the operation of the treaty. The fourth clause provides that the right of trans-shipment contained in the thirteenth clause of the treaty shall be insured to citizens of the United States during the existence of the treaty. The last clause provides that the act shall go into effect on the issuance by the Government of an order of Council.

This bill brought all the subjects of the treaty, on which the Canadian Parliament had; power to act, before the House. The treaty had been largely discussed in the public press and Sir John MacDonald's position with reference to it had been the subject of comment. No matter what might be the consequences this Parliament had a right to reject the clauses of the treaty affecting Canada if they pleased. If such a right did not exist he would have had no right to sign the treaty as Plenipotentiary. Sir John spoke over five hours and reviewed the whole proceedings of the Commission, strongly urging the House to assent to the bill.

A Call From the Official Organ of King Ulysses.

LONDON, May 4.—The *Times* this morning urges President Grant to send to the General Tribunal a communication, which shall supercede the original American case containing the claims for consequential damages.

A Reiteration of Grant's Square Back-Down Before English Bull-headedness.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 5.—There is no change in the position of the Alabama question since the recent semi-official publication, in which it was said the claims for indirect damages had not been and would not be withdrawn. This government has not in its statement or counter statement asked the Tribunal of arbitrators to draw any distinction between the two classes of claims for direct and indirect damages, but both have been submitted together in the hope that the Tribunal will exercise the power conferred upon it to award a sum in gross to be paid by Great Britain to the United States The suggestion that we would not ask the Tribunal for any monied consideration for indirect damages, provided Great Britain would not claim compensation for similar injuries under like circumstances, was discussed by prominent gentlemen of both countries before the intimation was made to Great Britain that we would accept it as an easy and satisfactory solution of the present difficulty. It appears from conversation in prominent circles that Great Britain does not deem it necessary to officially make the declaration or to enter into such a stipulation for the reason that she never admitted the principle of the claim for indirect damages as between nations, and adhere to her position on the questions heretofore expressed.

English Insolence—Only to be Expected from Grant's "No Policy."

NEW YORK, May 4.—Later mail advices from Europe state that the London *Telegraph* of the 22d, editorially, on American indirect claims, says that the Americans are no longer in doubt as to our resolve in the matter. Concession with us has reached its utmost limit, and no English ministry would dream of surrendering the ground now taken up, with the approval of the entire people, and of the most enlightened minds in every nation, the American included.

Humiliating Admission from Grant's Leading Organ.

NEW YORK, May 6.—The *Times* in an editorial on the Alabama claims considers the question in a very unfortunate position, and confesses its inability to find any remedy for trouble. It questions whether the removal of Secretary Fish, as demanded from some quarters, would offer a solution; if his successor would withdraw the indirect claims, partisan antagonism to the administration would denounce it for backing down before John Bull. It was a mistake to introduce indirect claims, but to withdraw them now is a very different matter. The *Times*, inquiring in which direction lies the weight of public opinion on the subject, concludes as follows: "Public opinion on such a question is all important. No administration has a right to disregard it, nor could it stand up against the odium of disregarding it. We could wish the people would find some means of making known their desire on this point. At present we again admit we see no way out of the difficulty. So far as present appearances, it looks to us as if the treaty must fall through. No wise and just effort to save it ought to be neglected."

The Present-Taker Suffers another Humiliation—Is Told that the Republican Party Will Not be Responsible for Grant's Miserable Diplomacy.

NEW YORK, May 6.—The *Herald* states that Earl Granville's response to the American proposition that the British Government should propose to establish an international principle, covering the liability of a neutral for consequential damages, was considered at a meeting of the President, Cabinet and members of Congressional Foreign Committees. The proposition of Granville is as follows: That the United States withdraw the claims for consequential damages from the Geneva tribunal, Great Britain still maintaining that they are outside of the provisions of the Treaty; that in future wars, whenever either nation is a belligerent and the other a neutral, the neutral shall not be held responsible for indirect or consequential damages in claims arising in a similar manner and under similar circumstances with the claims to which the treaty of Washington refers. This was a surprise to the President, who, finding that his diplomacy had failed, called in the members of the Congressional Foreign Committee, to whom he stated his anxiety to save the treaty, but not at the sacrifice of any principle, and having failed to obtain such a proposal from England as he expected, he was in favor of withdrawing Minister Schenck's instructions and leaving the whole matter as at first before the Geneva Tribunal.

The Republican members of the House Committee stated that they thought the question of consequential damages never should have been put into the case, but as they were there and the honor of the nation thus involved, the Committee would do anything consistent with their position to strengthen the President in the stand it may be necessary to make.

The President stated that it was not for him to say what should be the final attitude of the country. While recognizing the authority conferred on him, he was anxious that the immediate representatives of the people should know the true condition of affairs and he relied on the Committee to stand by him in case it be necessary to abandon the treaty.

In response to a remark as to the extraordinary measure of calling in the Committee, Secretary Fish said that they had not called them in for advice, but support.

Mr. Ambler, of Ohio, responded by saying that if the support expected was just, the Democratic members of the Committee should also have been invited, and he (Ambler) would not imperil the interests of the Republican party by advocating a policy inimical to the success of the party.

Mr. Willard agreed with Ambler and positively declared that the mistake of the administration could not be fastened on on the Republican party by any measure of expediency.

This terminated the interview.

After their withdrawal the President and Secretary Fish finally decided that Granville's proposition was unacceptable, that we cannot recede from our case as presented at Geneva, and a dispatch to that effect was telegraphed to Minister Schenck.

POLITICAL.

GOV. GRATZ BROWN AT HOME.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., May 7.—Following is Governor Brown's speech, delivered to-night, in response to a serenade.

FELLOW CITIRENS, FRIENDS AND NEIGHBORS:—Many thanks to you for this kind greeting and the congratulations which I know to be sincere, and not merely formal because of the multiplied evidences of good will in the past. That the result of the Cincinnati Convention has not been exactly such as your partiality would have dictated, I am well aware, and yet we must frankly admit that so far as Missori is concerned,

The Compliment to Our State

first, in the selection of Senator Carl Schurz to the Presidency over the largest and ablest political Convention that ever assembled in America, and second of according a nomination by so flattering a unanimity for the second office in the government to one of your citizens in my own humble person, leaves no excuse for cavilling or discontent on that score. The first and most imperative object to be obtained is success, in order to rescue the administration of national affairs from the utter wreck, and abject ruin, to which many minor considerations and partialities must be sacrificed, and in that light in my deliberate judgement the selection made for the head of your ticket is the strongest that could have been fallen upon.

You will not expect from me any extended speech this evening, or that I should enter at large upon the questions, which will be set forth during the coming canvass, to convince the people that such is the fact not only in the interest of success, but equally of honesty and honor. This I understand is designed, rather as a personal compliment. Such being the case let me hope that you will not take it amiss if I refer briefly to some personal matters.

Before going into action, it is usual to clear away the undergrowth in front of the person, to leave no cover for concealed enemies. It is not very choice work and yet will be none the less opportune as well as needful. For nearly a quarter of a century, I have been a citizen of this State, constantly and unceremoniously involved in all these political contests, which by some strange destiny have ever given shape and character to the advent of national politics controlling the Government. That during the fierce heats of partisan bitterness I should be assailed in all ways and by all means, in purpose, in in method, in reputation, was not to be wondered at. With

The Frankness of Our Western Life.

when the contests were ended, calumnies were also buried. Thus it has fallen out that with so many tokens of unchanged confidence and regard, I recognize even in this hour that I have a character which I prize above any preferment and an honor which has been unstained by any blot, and a place in the affection of this people that could not have come to me had any of these vile slanders been true. And now as it will devolve upon me again to go forth into bitterness and into still wider and more involved conflicts than any of the past, I have only to say that you, my friends and neighbors, who know so well

The Conduct of My Daily Life,

and can testify to its purity, virtue and self-respect, and to the people of Missouri, who have, with ever increasing confidence, honored me so highly and so often, I shall leave the defense of my good name against the vituperation that may assail t.

And now to another point. I see that already the press of the opposition are seizing upon some of the incidents of the late Convention, distorting their signification, and seeking to sow the seed of jealousy and mistrust between those who have been co-workers thus far in the cause of Liberalism. The attempt is made to place the most distinguished and brilliant champion of our cause, Senator Schurz, in the attitude of humiliation and defense, and to imply that between him and myself there has been some

Bad Faith or Recrimination.

I know this is delicate ground to travel over, and yet I feel it due to him that justice should be done, and by no one can that be with more knowledge than myself. I have, therefore, to state to you all who are our mutual friends, that such reports are utterly without foundation. As to polities and platform there has been perfect accord, and holding the conspicious position, which

His Genius and Energy

assigned him, earnest first of all for the success of the Convention, he did not feel at liberty to make himself the advocate of any candidate, and least of all one from his own State. I appreciated and concurred in the elevation of sentiment which dictated this course, and have to say that in all his bearing, so far as I knew, it was manly and sincere. What he contributed to the inauguration of that magnificent assemblage of independent thought of the Republican party, the world knows and if in the hour of such achievement there can be defeat, then I know not the meaning of the term.

To those of the opposition, who may be comforting their hearts with the thought that he entertains any such feelings himself, those who know him so well, know that when he enters upon the avenue of popular appeal,

——one blast upon his bugle horn
Is worth one thousand men.

To those who fear the effect of his eloquent pleading, I am glad to be able to give his assurance that from now till November he will be found in the front of the fight, upholding the nation and the choice of the Convention.

Although not intending to enter upon any general discussion yet, there is one matter of sufficient interest to us here at home to demand a moment's reference. It was thought by many that the question of revenue reform would be shaped into some practical forms and put in the platform, and surprise has been felt at its omission, but I assure you that all doubts on this point will vanish, when it is considered that the action of the Convention in refering this industrial topic to the people in the Congressional districts, pledging the Executive to respect that will, was the necessary and logical consequence of an opposition to

The Centralising Tendency of the General Government.

It is, therefore, proper that such matters should be decided unbiassed and uninfluenced by Federal influence, and it is thus and thus only can the people best indicate the reform they desire and are entitled to have carried out. National parties are in a large measure types of Federal authority. To subordinate this in an expression on the tariff or any of those inter-domestic policies is sure to be at the expense of all truth of utterance. A determination would be thus imposed in advance upon the people, would be adopted in party exigencies and would not come freely forth as the well-canvassed sentiment of the nation. It was deemed wisest, thorefore, to get rid of such centralizing influence, and make a reference of these matters and all others of like import to localities for expression, and with such a course, we should have the least reason to find fault. It is

Local Choice

that we demand as to all matters of national concern, uninfluenced and uncontrolled either by Federal authority or its organized partizan type, that we must first contend for and achieve.

Friends and fellow citizens, I cannot conclude without urging you, as I have often done in the past, to be up and doing, if you value your liberties. They are threatened more seriously than many of you realize by a military ascendency laying its lines for the control of popular election, by corrupt practices and official intervention. On the other hand you have presented to you in the person of the

Distinguished Candidate for the Presidency

named at Cincinnati, a guarantee of peace, amnesty, reconciliation and reformed administration. No man has ever dared to say that Horace Greeley was not an honest man. He may not be what some call a fine gentleman, of elegant manners and finished presence, and he may be addicted to what are considered by them as low common pursuits, such as farming, stock raising, looking after the indigent, gathering supplies for the starving people abroad, and illustrating in all ways philanthropy at home. But I tell you, my friends,

That Old Able Hat of His

covers the largest brain, and shadows the softest heart in America. Let me add, moreover, and be pardoned for saying, that as to the matter of executive ability, I believe that the man who has served out a life in the conduct of a great leading journal, requiring administrative talent of the highest order and giving body and form to public opinion upon the most intricate question of foreign complications, will be found better qualified for the position to which he is so sure to be exalted, than any other who may be selected from the camp or from Congress.

Renewing my thanks to you, my friend, and pledging myself again not to be unfaithful to this new mark of confidence, which has been conferred upon me, I must close this hurried response.

THE CAMPAIGN.

The Coming Democratic State Convention in Tennessee.

NASHVILLE, May 7.—The Democratic State Convention assembles here on the 9th instant. Its object is the nomination of a candidate for Governor, the appointment of delegates to the National Convention, and probably the selection of a Presidential electoral ticket. The interest in the action of the Convention has greatly increased since the Cincinnati Convention met. The *Courier* suggests that the Convention give expression to an honest and hearty endorsement of the ticket and platform presented at Cincinnati, believing that the effect upon other States will be salutary. The *Union and American* leaves it to the National Convention to determine, after full and free conference, what action shall be taken by the Democratic party.

The Pennsylvania State Labor Convention.

WILLIAMSPORT, May 7.—The State Labor Convention organized to-day. Richard Williams was elected temporary chairman. Fifty delegates were present. A Committee on Permanent Organization and Reform was appointed, and the Convention took a recess.

A great pressure is being made in favor of candidates, who can be endorsed by the coming Democratic State Convention.

The Platform and Nominations—Fight Over the Tariff Question.

h The Convention met this afternoon, and geard the report of the Committee on Oraanization, with John Siney for President nd several Vice Presidents. The platform is substantially the same as that adopted at Columbus.

Mr. Armstrong offered a radical tariff resolution as the sense of the Labor Reform Convention, and defended it with great vehemence. The resolution created great excitement, and was defeated by the adoption of one substituted by Mr. Johnston. Mr. Armstrong regretted this, and pledged the western counties to defeat the nominee of this Convention on this platform.

An informal ballot was then taken which resulted in the choice of Hon. C. R. Buckalew, of Columbia county, and Schell, of Bedford county, as candidates for the Governorship.

A letter was read from Mr. Bucdalew, who agreed to stand as a candidate providing the Reading Convention endorsed him. A ballot was taken, which resulted as follows: Buckaley, 20; Schell, 29. Schell was delared the nominee with great applause. He was introduced and accepted the nomination in a short speech. Judge James Thomson was nominated by acclamation for the Supreme Court, and General E. Billingfelt, of Lancaster Co., for Auditor General.

Adjourned until to-morrow.

Ben Wood Speaks for Greeley.

NEW YORK, May 7.—The Ben Wood National Democratic Association met to-night and passed resoluiions endorsing Greeley and Brown. During the meeting Mr. Wood stated Greeley informed him that he would remain in the field, no matter who was nominated at Philadelphia, but his withdrawal was possible should the Democratic National Convention make an Independent nomination.

Another Democratic Journal for Greeley

SYRACUSE, N. Y., May 7.—The Syracuse *Courier* (Dem.) will to-morrow morning place at the head of its columns the names of Greeley and Brown for President and Vice President, subject to the approval of the Democratic National Convention.

The Presidential Question in New Hampshire.

CONCORD, N. H., May 7.—A large number of delegates to the Republican State Convention, which takes place to-morrow, to elect delegates to the Convention at Philadelphia, are in town to-night. The views of the leaders of the party differ somewhat on Greeley's strength, and the probabilities for or against him. Most of the representative men of the party in the State are here, and the Convention promises to be a large one. The delegates selected will unquestionably be for Grant.

A Southern Paper on Greeley.

CHARLESTON, S. C., May 7.—The Charleston *News* to-morrow will urge the Democratic National Committee to favor the nomination of Greeley and Brown, who, they say is not only the unanimous choice of the people of South Carolina, but of the whole South.

What Dyer County, Tenn., Thinks of Greeley and Brown

NASHVILLE, Tenn., May 7.—The *Banner's* special from Dyersburg, Tenn., says that the Dyer county Democratic Convention adopted a resolution instructing the delegates to the State Convention to oppose the holding of a National Democratic Convention, believing the Cincinnati ticket deserves the hearty support of the Democratic people of Tennessee.

Town Elections in Indiana.

SHELBYVILLE, Ind., May 7.—The election in this city to-day, resulted in the election of four Republican Councilmen, making the city government Republican entire for the first time.

TERRA HAUTE, Ind., May 7,—In the election for Councilmen in this city to-day, Republican candidates were elected in evey ward. The old Council stood seven Republican to three Democrats. The new Council will be all Republican. The vote was light.

The Scramble for Senator Ferry's Shoes.

NEW HAVEN, Ct., May 7.—The Republican caucus, for the nomination of a candidate for United States Senator, is appointed for next Thursday evening.

Status of the Tribune.

NEW YORK, May 6.—The *Tribune* says: "There are those who insist that the *Tribune's* avowed purpose will be henceforth somewhat other than a partisan gladiator, and will be overborne by the unexpected nomination made at Cincinnati. It means to disappoint them. Its convictions on grave public questions, will still, when occasion invites, be expressed with due frankness by it, and will try to give those who differ from it so fair and full a hearing that they shall have no reason and rarely a pretext for complaint."

Labor Reform Nominations for Congressmen at Large

WILLIAMSPORT, PA., May 8.—The Labor Reformers completed their ticket this morning with the exception of members of the Constitutional Convention by the nomination of Jas. H. Hopkins, of Allegheny; and J. W. Cake, of Northumberland counties, for Congressmen at large. The Convention then adjourned.

Senator Hendrick's Political Status.

INDIANAPOLIS, May 8.—It is authoritatively announced to-day that Senator Hendricks is not committed to the support of the Cincinnati nominee, but will be governed by the action of the Democratic National Convention.

DON CARLOS.

SPAIN.

The News of the Carlist Defeat Said to be a Hoax—The Situation.

PARIS, May 8.—The Legitimist journals here insist that the battle of Oroquieta was not decisive of the fate of the Carlist rising.

Don Carlos writes on the 6th, to the Duchess of Madrid, that his prospects are excellent, that he could announce good news, but refrains from prudential motives.

The Carlist organs deny that Roda, or any other leader has returned to France, and assert that the insurrectionary forces are masters of all Biscay and important points in Guipuzcoa, and hold posession of the railway between Miranda and Irun, and that bands under Castello and Alegre are active in the Catalonian provinces, where others are hovering on the borders of Fernel and Farragona.

Don Carlos a Fugitive.

MADRID, May 8, Evening.—Official dispatches from the North state that the insurgents have disappeared from Guipuzcoa and only a small band remains in the province of Saragosa. Of the Carlist forces in Navarre, 439 haye surrendered to the Government troops, and the remainder have dispersed.

The Governor of Pampeluna telegraphs to the Minister of War that Don Carlos has recrossed the frontier, accompanied only by a priest, and is now in France.

Don Carlos Not A Fugitive.

PARIS, May 8, Evening.—The latest news received here from the friends of Don Carlos is that he has from 7,000 to 8,000 men in Biscay, well armed and well supplied with provisions and munitions Elio commands the Carlist forces in Navarre and Fristally those in Calalonia.

PENNSYLVANIA NEWS.

MERCER wants a band wagon.

SCRANTON is scourged with spotted fever.

TWELVE newspapers are published in Williamsport.

WILKESBARRE is having its periodical mad dog scare.

TWO married Quakeresses have lately been elected School Trustees in one of the Chester county districts.

MORE lumber has been run into the Lock Haven boom this spring than ever before in a corresponding time.

THE Shamokin fire was caused by a careless woman, who poured coal oil into a stove to "hurry the cakes."

THERE is a man in Titusville, now in his seventieth year, who has never missed a circus since he was five years old.

THERE are just 42 Republican candidates in Mercer county to fill eleven offices. Eleven of them want to be Sheriff.

MR. CALEB HALL, of West Goshen township, Chester Co., has a cow which gave birth to a calf a few days ago which is minus a tail and eyes.

A MALTESE cat in West Whiteland gave birth to three kittens, one of which had four toes on each foot, another five, another six.

AT Plymoth, Luzerne county, a few days since, the body of a child was found in a raisen box. They have quit eating raisen pies in that town since.

THE DEMOCRACY.

THE DEMOCRACY.

Meeting of the National Executive Committee.

NEW YORK, May 9.—The Democratic National Executive Committee met this afternoon at the residence of August Belmont. Eight States were unrepresented: California, Connecticut, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, North Carolina, Oregon, and Wisconsin. The places most prominently mentioned for holding the Convention were Baltimore, St. Louis, Louisville and Indianapolis.

After a secret session of some hours Baltimore was finally decided upon as the place for holding the Convention.

The proceedings began shortly after two o'clock. Mr. Belmont occupied the chair.

A motion was made but lost that the call for the Democratic Convention should be indefinitely postponed.

Next came the question as to the time for holding the Democratic Convention. Great diversity of opinion prevailed on this point, a large number of delegates exptessing their opinion that the Convention should be held on a day anterior to the meeting of the Philadelphia Convention, while others urged that in the present disorganized condition of the Democratic party the wisest plan would be to fix a date, which would allow of the result of the Philadelphia Convention being known. This opinion prevailed and the 9th of July was determined on as the date at which the Convention should be held.

Next came the question as to where the Convention should be held. Baltimore, Cincinnati, St. Louis and Louisville were the contesting cities, The choice was carried in favor of Baltimore by a vote of three to one, the principal ground urged being, that in that city less undue outside influence would be brought to bear on the proceedings of the Convention than in any of the others.

Following is the

Call for the National Democratic Convention.

The National Democratic Committee, by virtue of authority conferred upon them by the last Democratic Convention, at a meeting held this day in New York, voted to hold the next Convention for the purpose of nominating candidates for President and Vice-President of the United States on the 9th day of July, 1872, at 12 o'clock, m., in the city of Baltimore. The basis of Representation as fixed by the last Democratic Convention is: double the number of Senators and Representatives in Congress in each State under the aportionment of the census of 1870. Each State will send delegates accordingly, and we invite the co-operation of all conservative citizens who desire the restoration of Constitutional Government and the perpetuation of Republican institutions

John Forsyth,	John M. Harrell,
W. M. Converse,	James Ponder,
Chas. E. Dyke,	A. H. Colquitt,
W. F. Storey,	Wm. E. Niblack,
Isaac E. Eaton,	Thos. C. McCreary,
Albert Voorhies,	S. R. Lyman,
Odin Bowie,	Wm. A. Moore,
Chas. W. Nash,	Chas. E. Hooper,
Chas. A. Mantz,	G. T. Miller.
J. W. McCorkle,	Harry Bingham,
John McGregor,	John G. Thompson,
Jas. P. Barr,	Gideon Bradford,
Chas. H. Simonton,	Wm. B. Bate,
John Hancock,	H. B. Smith,
Jno. Goode.	

AUGUST BELMONT. Chairman.
FRED. O. PRINCE, Sec'y.
New York, May 8th, 1872.

Storey of the Chicago "Times" Interviewed—What he Thinks of the Democratic Convention.

After the session of the Committee a reporter interviewed Mr. Storey, the delegate from Illinois and proprietor of the Chicago *Times*. He spoke very frankly on the whole subject.

In reply to a question as to whether the proceedings had been of a harmonious character he replied that as the meeting had only to deal with the question of the time and place for holding the Convention, there was little scope for any expression of opinion on the great issues involved.

Reporter—Was there any expression of a desire to endorse the nomination of Horace Greeley.

Story—Well, yes; the delegate from Kansas, supported by the delegate from Tennessee and some other States, expressed themselves in favor of endorsing Greeley, and a lengtheneddiscussion took place on this subject. The difficulty was ended by the chairman insisting on a return to the strict question—as to the time and place for holding a Convention.

Reporter—Was there any expression of opinion, either publicly or privately, as to who would be the probable nominee of the Democratic party.

Story—None. The meeting could not deal with that question.

Reporter—What is the sentiment in the West in regard to the nomination of Greeley by the Cincinnati Convention?

Story—My belief is that the Democracy of the West will not support Greeley. His whole political career has been such as to make him unpopular with men who hold such decided Democratic views, as those held by the Democrats of the West.

Reportey—Who do you think will be the nominee of the Baltimore Convention?

Storey—Well, the Baltimore Convention may not nominate a Democrat. It is not unlikely that Judge Davis will receive the nomination. It is certain that he can carry New York, Indiana and Pennsylvania. If he had been nominated by the Cincinnati Convention there might have been no necessity for a Democratic Convention.

Henry C. Cole, charged with forging $15,000 worth of Allentown, Pa., school bonds, was admitted to bail in $15,000 in New York yesterday, but was re-arrested and committed on a warrant charging him with the possession of a quantity of counterfeit money with the intent to pass it.

Continued from Third Page.

further action until the Committee reported.

A delegate from Kentucky desired to make a few remarks on the subject of the platform and free trade.

A delegate from Ohio—I desire the rules to be suspended that the resolution that had been referred to the Committee on Resolutions be referred to this body.

The Chairman ruled that when the rules are suspended, they are suspended for all purposes.

The resolution of J. W. Rhodes was then read by the Secretary for the action of the Convention.

Hon. Cassius M. Clay—I have known all along where the trouble would be in the Convention, and this has embarassed our deliberations and, like

The Apple of Discord

will trouble all our deliberations. It is wise to be taught even by an enemy. When that Convention shall meet on the 5th of June next, at Philadelphia, to nominate Grant or any other man, there is not a single thing you could do in this city to-night that will benefit them better than to bring in the apple of discord to which I have referred. What are you going to do? Shall you permit a question of vital importance, the perpetuity of the country, and the restoration of civil liberty, to be put aside for the question of tariff?

Shall you continue in power the present administration, which is overriding all guarantees of constitutional liberty? Or shall the States be allowed an opportunity of recovering their original sovereignty? Whether shall the Congress of the United States be a means of oppressing the people, or whether shall the sovereignty of the people be retained by those to whom it rightfully belongs, and the Convention brought back to the solid foundation of the Constitution?

Hon. Stanley Mathews—I would have been very glad to have avoided a public discussion of this question, and I had hoped that effective measures had been taken to that end, when by a deliberate and solemn resolution of this body, a committee was selected from each delegation. I was appointed for the purpose of considering this and other questions necessarily involved in the platform of principles proposed to be adopted, and then by the adoption of a proposition by which all independent and volunteer propositions offered in Convention should be referred to that committee, without debate.

Gentlemen, consider the national ground on which these measures were taken. Was it not for the purpose of protecting yourselves from the damages of haste and impulse? Have you not taken a select body from your midst for the purpose of weighing all the proper expressions of your deliberate views? And now, when you have taken such pains to guard yourself against the consequences and injurious influences of being misled by the importance of haste growing out of the very constitution of your body, which is not that of a deliberative assembly, you are throwing down the gauntlet in a fit of impatience, in consequence of haste and impulse, and so throwing away the advantage which you secured. [Applause.]

I have a counter proposition to make which was issued as the basis of the call for this Convention, which I will read and move as a substitute for the proposition pending before this party and which is in these words.

Resolved, That no form of taxation is just or wise, which puts a needless burden upon the people. We demand a genuine reform of the tariff, so that its duties shall be removed, which in addition to the revenue it yields to the treasury, involves an increase of the price of domestic products and a consquent tax for the benefit of the averd interest.

Now, I will tell you one of the reasons why I entered into this movement. It was that I might assist in emancipating the politics and the business of this country from the domination of rings. [Cheers.] I mean the political rings in Washington. I mean the railroad rings which are stealing our public lands. [Loud cheers.] I mean the pig iron rings which are robbing the country, [cheers] and yet which pretend to relieve the burdens of the people by taking the taxes off tea and coffee in order that they may keep them on salt and iron. [Loud cheers.]

Oil on Troubled Waters.

Atkinson, of Massachusetts—As a member of the Committee on Resolutions, permit me to inform you that the delay, under which you are perhaps rightly becoming impatient, is not caused by any delay on the tariff question. [Cheers.] That plank to be reported has been decided in the Committee by very nearly a unanimous vote. I am not the chairman of that committee and I cannot report the vote properly, but you will see by attempting regular measures to get on faster, you will only be getting on the slower, and in order to keep any little discussion off this floor, and you are aware that I should be as zealous in the matter as any man here, the sub-committee has acted and the whole Committee has acted in such a way that I think, you will do wisely in awaiting their report. I move that the resolution before you for action under the rules of suspension, and the substitute also offered by Judge Mathews, be laid upon the table and referred to the Committee on Resolutions. [Loud cries of "question."]

Here arose a delegate from New York—The motion to lay on the table and refer it to the Committee was not in order.

The latter part of the motion was then withdrawn by Mr. Atkinson.

The Chairman—The motion to lay upon the table is not debatable.

Several ineffectual attempts having been made by a delegate to obtain the consent of the Chairman to speak, the Chairman inquired for what purpose.

Here rose the delegate to make a motion to make it debatable. [Loud laughter.]

A delegate—I move that the motion be laid on the table and left there until the Committee on Resolutions shall have reported.

The Chairman—It amounts to the same thing.

The motion to lay on the table, on being put, was carried with great cheering.

A motion was then made that the roll of States be called, and each State when called, the delegates of that State to present candidates for President and Vice President. Carried.

Adjournment.

A motion was then made to adjourn till ten o'clock on Friday morning. Carried.

The Tariff Indications.

It is now believed, and indeed one of the most pronounced free trade member of the Committee has so said, that in the morning the resolution will unquestionably be shaped so as to meet the views expressed in the Convention to-night. This two third vote it is claimed shows the strength of Mr. Greeley. The Southern States voted almost unanimously in favor of suspending the rules, the New England States largely, New York voted 60 ayes to 8 nays, Ohio 20 ayes to 20 nays, Indiana in the same proportion, Illinois divided half and half.

Horace White, of the Chicago *Tribune*, the chairman of the Committee on Resolutions

WILL HE STICK?

GREELEY PITTED AGAINST GRANT.

Special to THE POST.]

CINCINNATI, May 2, 1872.

How the Nominations are Received.

The nomination of Horace Greeley and Gratz Brown is considered to have been the very best that could have been made, and the greatest enthusiasm prevails over their selection. The friends of free trade, who were largely represented in the Convention, are satisfied with Brown in the second place, though some few are dissatisfied with the nomination of Greeley.

The plank in the platform in the tariff, which was read to-day, was especially constructed last night to save any trouble among the delegates, and was nicely framed.

The Pennsylvania delegates went into the Convention with a majority for Adams. On the first ballot twenty-six votes were cast for him, and on the sixth, thirty-two. When it became apparent that Greeley would be nominated on the sixth ballot. the delegates from your State gracefully changed front, and on

The Advice of Col. McClure

the vote was changed to: Greeley 50, and Davis 6. This change settled the nomination.

The feeling in the South for Greeley was very marked as also in some of the New England delegations. The general opinion, as expressed to-night by the various delegates, is that that the ticket is the best ever put in nomination by any Convention.

Carl Schurz

is reported to have said that the ticket is the one of his choice.

A more harmonious Convention was never held, and the expression of opinion was honest and genuine, and was aided by the arrangement made that the nominations should be general on a call of the States.

A wilder scene of excitement, than that which followed the announcement of Greeley's nomination, cannot be imagined. A dispatch has been received from him accepting the nomination.

Tom Marshal.

A dispatch has also been received by Col. McClure from Thos. M. Marshall of your city endorsing the nominees, and promising his support. Such dispatches have been pouring in to representative men here from all parts of the Union for the ast three days NORRIS.

THE LIBERAL CONVENTION.

Scenes Before Assembling.

CINCINNATI, May 3.—It being known that to-day would be the great decisive field day in the Convention the galleries were packed, with every inside spot occupied, to which access could be gained by the spectators, among whom was a larger proportion of ladies than at any previous session. The seats of the delegates were also much more than usually full at the hour of meeting. Lookers-on employed the interval between the arrival and commencement of business in surveying the notabilities on the floor, many of whom became the centers of optics aided by opera glasses.

Called to Order.

At precisely ten o'clock Senator Schurz, whose appearance on the platform was greeted with some demonstrations of applause, called the Convention to order.

Senator Schurz Explains.

The President desired to make a statement to the Convention. He said:

My attention has been called to the fact that a morning newspaper of this city had published a dispatch alleged to have been sent by me to one of the candidates before this Convention, I desire to say that the statement is utterly untrue. [Cheers.] I deem it incumbent on me in the official position I here occupy to act with the utmost impartiality and not take any part in the contest between candidates for nomination, but to use whatever influence I can exercise for the sole object of promoting harmonious action in this Convention. [Cheers.]

It has also been stated that this dispatch accounted for the anxiety of the chair to prevent nominations last night. I desire to say that every statement which proceeded from the chair last night was made at the express request of the Committee on Resolutions. [Cheers.]

How Shall We Ballot?

A resolution was submitted by Mr. Gilmore, that when this Convention reaches the point of ballot for President and Vice President of the United States, that no formal nomination shall be made, but the Secretary shall at once proceed to call the States for their votes.

Mr. Dexter, of Illinois—I desire to say a word in favor of the resolutions. Our own delegation, together with many others, feel as though our patience had been trespassed upon enough. We find no fault with anybody We appreciate the difficulties that have lain in the path of proceeding here, but now the time has come for business, and we earnestly desire that it may come to it, and I do hope the delegates present will relieve us from all speeches relating to candidates, which are hardly ever anything but fulsome eulogies, which will not change the opinion of any man, and have no relation to the business we have to transact. Let us have done with it. [Cheers.]

The resolution was carried.

The Committee on Resolutions Ready to Report.

The President then said—I desire to announce to the Convention that the Committee on Resolutions are now ready to report. [Loud cheers.]

Horace White, Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions and Platform, advanced to the front and handing the President the report said the committee had requested that the presiding officer should read the preamble and resolutions to the Convention.

The President—The voice of the chairman of the committee being weak, he has requested me to read the resolutions and to state that they were adopted by an almost unanimous vote.

A delegate hoped that before the President proceeded to the reading of the resolutions delegates be requested to take their seats

The President—I am requested to state that the report was unanimously adopted. [Tremendous applause.]

The President then read in a clear and emphatic manner and with sufficiency and roundness of voice to reach every part of the immense hall the following

Platform of the Republican Convention:

We, the Liberal Republicans of the United States, in national Convention assembled at Cincinnati, proclaim the following principles as essential to a just Government:

First—We recognize the equality of all men before the law, and hold that it is the duty of the Government, in its dealings with the people, to mete out

Equal and Exact Justice to all.

of whatever nativity, race, color or persuasion, religious or political, demanding nothing not right, submitting to nothing wrong.

A voice—Three cheers for the second Declaration of Independence. Great cries of "Question" overwhelmed the few who tried to get the floor to speak. The Chair put the question, and the report was adopted with loud and continued cheering. The Chair announced the vote as unanimous.

The Amendments.

Second—We pledge ourselves to maintain the union of these States, emancipation and franchisements, and to oppose any re-opening of the questions settled by the Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments of the Constitution.

General Amnesty.

Third—We demand the immediate and absolute removal of all disabilities imposed on account of the Rebellion, which was finally subdued seven years ago, believing that universal amnesty will result in the complete pacification of all sections of the country.

"Let us Have Peace."

Fourth—Local self-government with impartial suffrage will guard the rights of all citizens more securely than any centralized power. The public welfare requires the supremacy of the civil over the military authority and the freedom of person under the protection of the habeas corpus. We demand for the individual the largest liberty consistent with public order, and for the State self government, and the nation to return to the methods of peace and the constitutional limitations of power.

Civil Service Reform.

Fifth—The Civil Service of the Government has become a mere instrument of partisan tyranny and personal ambition, and an object of selfish greed. It is a scandal and reproach upon free institutions, and breeds a demoralization dangerous to the perpetuity of Republican Government. We therefore regard a thorough reform of the Civil Service as one of the most pressing necessities of the hour; that honesty, capacity and fidelity constitute the only valid claims to public employment, that the offices of the Government cease to be a matter of arbitrary favoritism and patronage, and that public station become again a post of honor. To this end it is imperatively required that no President shall be a candidate for re-election.

The Tariff—How to Make Extremes Meet.

Sixth—We demand a system of federal taxation, which shall not unnecessarily interfear with the industry of the people and which shall provide the means necessary to pay the expenses of the Government, economically administered; the pensions, interest on the public debt, and a moderate annual reduction of the principal thereof; and recognizing that there are in our midst honest but irreconcilable differences of opinion with regard to the respective systems of protection and free trade, we remit the discussion of the subject to the people in their Congressional districts and the decission of Congress thereon, wholly free of executive interference or dictation.

Pay What You Owe.

Seventh—The public credit must be sacredly maintained, and we denounce repudiation in every form and guise.

Hard Money.

Eighth—A speedy return to specie payments is demanded alike by the highest considerations of commercial morality and honest government.

Soft Soap.

Ninth—We remember with gratitude the heroism and sacrifices of the soldiers and sailors of the Republic, and no act of ours shall detract from their justly earned fame, or the full rewards of their patriotism.

Land for the Landless.

Tenth—We are opposed to all further grants of land to railroads or other corporations. The public domain should be held sacred to actual settlers.

A Slap at Grant's Alabama Stupidity.

Eleventh—We hold that it is the duty of the government, in its intercourse with foreign nations, to cultivate the friendship of peace by treating with all on fair and equal terms, regarding it alike dishonorable either to demand what is right or to submit to what is wrong.

The First Gun.

Twelfth—For the promotion and success of these vital principles, and the support of the candidates nominated by this Convention, we invite and cordially welcome the cooperation of all patriotic citizens, without regard to previous political affiliations

HORACE WHITE,
Chairman Committee on Resolutions.
G. F. THURSTON, Secretary.

How the Resolutions Were Received.

During the reading various outbursts of applause took place. The expressions regarding the equality before the law, and the acceptability of the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments to the National Constitution were received with vociferous fervor by the delegations from the North interspersed with exceptional hand-clapping among the delegations from the South. The resolution on the tariff question, remitting the whole issue to the people in the Congressional districts, was greeted with universal and simultaneous enthusiasm. A tempest of feeling, for some minutes or more, raged in all directions. As if by predetermined concert of action the delegates all over the house, numbering at least half of the whole number, sprang excitedly to their feet and for a few moments the roar of voices was as if Boreas himself was employing his lungs. Various individuals mounted their chairs and hats, canes, overcoats and everything handy were caught up and swung aloft in token of unequalified and vehement approbation.

The Platform Adopted.

A delegate moved that the second "Declaration of Independence" be adopted by acclamation. [Loud cheers.]

The President—It has been moved and seconded that the platform be accepted by this Convention. Carried by one tremendous aye, which sounded like a single utterance. Here was a repetition of the scene that took place on reading the tariff resolution. All opposed to it were requested to say "no," and no negative responding, the absence of the "no" was loudly cheered.

The Chair said—I announce with gratefulness and pride that the resolutions have been adopted by a unanimous vote. [Tremendous acclamation.]

Balloting for Candidates.

The President announced amid great excitement and deafening confusion that the States would now be called, and each State was requested to name a candidate for President of the United States.

As the District of Columbia was called Judge Casey, of Pennsylvania, rose to a privileged question.

The President—The Chair is aware that it is not in accordance with the rules of this body, but desires the Convention to listen to the motion of the delegate from Pennsylvania.

Judge Casey—It has been the rule of

Continued on Seventh Page.

Chapped Hands.

Face, rough skin, temples, ring worm, salt rheum and other cutaneous affections cured and the skin made soft and smooth, by using the *Juniper Tar Soap*, made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York. It is more convenient and easily applied than other remedies, avoiding the trouble of the greasy compound now in use,

SPECIAL NOTICES.

REMARKABLE CASE OF CATARRH.

DESMOND & Co.—Gentlemen.—Having suffered for eighteen years with a disease in the head, which my physicians said was Catarrh, I feel it my duty to make known that I am now cured, so that others, if any there be, who are suffering as I was, may know that the SAMARITAN'S ROOT AND HERB JUICES will cure them as they have cured me. In 1851, I was taken with a pain in the nose, which discharged freely of matter. In a short time the pain extended to the forehead, then the discharge from the nose became worse, so much so that I had no control over it; and the smell became so offensive, that it was almost impossible to stand it. I was treated by two physicians in Quakertown, Bucks county, Pa., where I then lived, and by three in Philadelphia. Twelve bottles of the SAMARITAN'S ROOT AND HERB JUICES have stopped the discharge, and my sense of smell is now as natural as ever.

MRS. MILLER.

Bald Eagle Hotel, Third street, above Callowhill, Philadelphia.
April 12, 1870.

Root and Herb Juices $1 25 per bottle.

JOSEPH FLEMING,
84 Market Street, Agent.

THE GREAT FRENCH REMEDY.

DELAMARRE'S SPECIFIC PILLS.

Prepared by GARANCIERRE & DUPONT, No. 214 Rue Lombard, Paris, and highly recommended by the entire Medical Faculty of France. Are the very best remedy in all cases of Spermatorrhœa, or Seminal Weakness; Nightly, Daily or *Premature* Emissions; Sexual Weakness or *Impotency*; Weakness arising from Secret Habits and Sexual Excesses; *Relaxation* of the Genital Organs; Weak Spine; "Lime" or "Brick Dust" deposits in the Urine; "Milky Discharges," &c., and all the ghastly train of Symptoms, arising from Overuse or Excesses.

They *cure* when all other remedies fail.

Price $1 per Box.

Sent by mail, *securely sealed from all observation*, by enclosing price to the Sole General Agent for America, JOB MOSES, 18 CORTLANDT ST., NEW YORK. Pamphlet of Advice is in each box, or will be sent *Free* to any address.

BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS

Are unfailing in the cure of COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, SORE THROAT, HOARSENESS, DIFFICULT BREATHING, INCIPIENT CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE LUNGS. They have no taste of medicine, and any child will take them. Thousand have been restored to health that had before despaired. Testimony given in hundreds of cases. *A single dose relieves* in TEN MINUTES. Ask for BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS. Price 35 cents. Sent by mail for 50 cents. Address JOB MOSES,
18 Cortlandt Street, New York.

DR. BROWN, NO. 50 SMITH- Reid street, Pittsburgh, in his room, continues to guarantee his cures in cases of PRIVATE DISEASES. His remedies are prepared by himself. No patient will be sent to a druggist for his medicine. Having had a large experience in a practice of over 20 years, he can insure relief in a few days. Terms low, and cures certain or no charge. Delicate Diseases, Liver Complaint, Prostration of the Heart, Stricture, Diseases of the Bladder and Kidneys, General Debility and Nervousness yield readily to his treatment.

CHERRY PECTORAL TROCHES for Cough, Colds, Sore Throat, Asthma, and all bronchial difficulties, are prepared by the old and celebrated druggists, Ruhton & Co. of New York, and will be found superior to all others, quicker to act, surer to cure, and pleasanter to take, having none of the nauseating, offensive cubeb taste. Also Ruhton's (E. V.) Cod Liver Oil, the purest and best. Druggists sell them. noted&w.

MEDICAL.

DR. WHITTIER

Is a regular graduate of medicine, as diploma at his office will show. His opportunities in hospital and private practice are unsurpassed in this or any other city. Back files of our city papers prove that he has been located here longer by years than any other so advertising. The establishment, library, laboratory and appointments are unrivalled in the South, unsurpassed anywhere. Age, with experience, can be relied upon, and the doctor can refer to many physicians of this and other cities, and many reputable residents, to past successes and present position he stands without a competitor. His practice embraces all veneria, diseases, and the resultant effects of mediement or defective treatment, also that numerous class of cases resulting from early indiscretion, in ingenuous self-abuse, to many unknown to the medical adviser, the fearful consequences of which are nervousness, aversion to society, self-distrust, lack of confidence, dullness of perception, loss of memory, blotches, pimples on the face, seminal emissions, nocturnal losses, and many of the symptoms of organic weakness, rendering marriage improper or unhappy. Patients can consult the doctor in person, privately, and all communications confidential. No mercury used. Cures guaranteed. A friendly talk will cost nothing. Office central, yet retired—No. 296 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa. Office hours 9 a. m. to 9 p. m. Sundays 9 to 12 a. m. Sealed pamphlet for two stamps.

MANHOOD, WOMANHOOD,

Who may marry, who not, why. Send 25 cents, full symptoms Chronic Diseases, 100 pages, securely sealed. Ignorance kills more than war and gentleness combined. Address DR. WHITTIER, 296 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa. mar4-lydaw

DR. A. SLEE,
No. 276 Penn Street.

Longer in the practice of Spinal and Chronic diseases than any physician in the city so advertising. All forms of venereal diseases cured in the most thorough and satisfactory manner. Spermatorrhœa or nervous debility, producing blotches, debility, dizziness, nervousness, dimness of sight, losses in the head, indigestion, despondency, confusion of ideas, loss of memory, and which unfits the victim for business or marriage, and ultimately causing consumption and insanity, are permanently cured.

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Concluded From Sixth Page.

Republican Conventions since 1856 to admit delegates from the Territories and States to vote on all questions and on all nominations. This being a Liberal Republican Convention, it should concede to the delegates such privileges.

The President—The Chair would feel authorized to submit this to a vote, but objection being made, the roll call must be proceeded with.

Gratz Brown Rises to Explain.

Gov. B. Gratz Brown appeared on the platform.

The President—The gentleman is recognized by the Chair but is not a member of this Convention. As the gentleman has been voted for by a large number of delegates as a candidate for the Presidency, the chairman submits to the Convention whether or not leave should be granted by him. Unanimous consent was given by cries of "leave, leave!"

The Chair—This is Governor Brown of Missouri.

Hon. B. Gratz Brown then ascended the rostrum, and was received with loud cheers. He spoke as follows:

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION:—Although a delegate to this Convention, it has not been possible for me to meet with you until to-day, as I have been detained at home by official business, and now when I come in for the first time, I find myself in an embarassing position. Some of my good friends from my own State, and many from other States, have done me the honor to cast their votes for me for the highest office in the gift of this nation. Now I do not disguise it from myself that this is worthy of the pride and ambition of any man on the broad face of the globe. But I also recognize the fact that it requires ability, culture, experience, age and many qualities which my modesty forbids me to believe, and which my judgment convinces me, I do not possess. I therefore after tendering to yo, gentlemen, my thanks for the compliment which you have given me, desire to say in brief that I came to this Convention with no personal end; that I am animated sincerely and solely by the desire of victory in this great coutest; [Cheers,] and that I want a man nominated who can carry the largest Republican vote in the nation in defiance of the regular Grant organization, and that

In My Judgement That Man is Horace Greeley.

This concluding declaration was scarcely ended before numerous delegates broke forth into uproarious plaudits, but as these dwindled toward silence a well defined

Concert of Hisses

swept through the building. As it began to make itself heard and felt, the applause again took up its rule and drowned out the opposing utterance. This cadence dropping in force and loudness, the hisses, which had not ceased, notwithstanding the tumult, again struck on the ears, and gave new impulse to noisy demonstrations of favoritism. The struggle continued for a space of nearly two minutes, when some delegates called for three cheers for Greeley, which were given with open-mouthed vehemence, and brought the contest of approbation and disapprobation to a close.

Changing Votes.

The effect of the speech was immediately seen in the following change.

A delegate from Missouri desired to change the vote of his State thirty solid votes for Brown to be given to Greeley. [Loud cheers.]

Objection was made by the delegate to changing the votes at this juncture.

The President announced that it was not in order when the result of the vote had not been announced.

Several delegates here arose whereupon the President decided that explanation was out of order.

New Jersey desired to change her vote.

A delegate requested that the vote as recorded be announced.

Amid considerable confusion and shouts of "no, no," &c., the President at length made himself heard, and remarked that he did not feel himself competent to stop the change of votes, but suggested that for the sake of harmony and order it would be best to have the vote announced as it now stood, and then proceed to the second ballot, which suggestion was received with cheers.

The First Ballot.

Result of first ballot was as follows: Whole number of votes 714, necessary to a choice; 358; C. F. Adams, 203; David Davis, 9½; Gratz Brown, 95; Chase, 2½; Trumbull, 110; Greeley, 160; Curtin, 62.

Details of first ballot—Alabama—Trumbull, 3; Davis, 2; Greeley, 7; Brown, 6. Arkansas—Adams, 1; Trumbull, 1; Brown, 1. California—Davis, 6, Brown, 6; Connecticut—Adams, 12. Delaware—Adams, 6. Florida—Adams, 6. Georgia—Adams, 2; Trumbull, 2; Davis 2; Greeley, 4; Brown, 12. Illinois—Trumbull, 21; Davis, 21. Indiana—Adams, 8; Trumbull, 14; Davis, 5. Iowa—Trumbull, 10; Davis, 2; Greeley, 7; Brown, 7. Kansas—Trumbull, 10. Kentucky—Adams, 16; Greeley, 2; Brown, 6. Louisiana—Adams, 4; Trumbull, 8; Greeley, 2. Maine—Adams, 14. Maryland—Adams, 2; Trumbull, 1; Davis, 13. Massachusetts—Adams, 22; Trumbull, 4. Michigan—Adams, 18; Greeley, 4. Minnesota — Trumbull, 9. Davis, 1. Mississippi—Adams, 4; Trumbull, 4; Davis. 2; Greeley, 6. Missouri—Trumbull, 3; Brown 27. Nebraska—Trumbull, 3; Greeley, 2; Brown, 1. Nevada—Brown, 6. New Hampshire—Greeley, 8. New Jersey—Adams, 5; Greeley, 5, Brown, 7. New York—Adams, 2; Greeley, 66. Nebraska—Davis, 12½; Greeley, 5. Ohio—Adams, 44. Oregon—Brown, 6. Pennsylvania—Curtin, 56; Rhode Island—Adams, 8. South Carolina—Trumbull, 2; Adams, 12 Tennessee—Adams, 11; Trumbull, 6; Davis, 1; Brown, 4. Texas—Adams, 2; Greeley, 14. Vermont—Adams, 1; Greeley, 7. Virginia—Trumbull, 6; Davis, 5; Greeley, 5; Curtin, 2. West Virginia—Adams, 5; Davis, 3; Greeley, 2. Wisconsin—Trumbull, 5; Davis, 4; Greeley, 1.

The Chair—No candidate having received a majority of all the votes, there has been no nomination.

A Delegate—Is that vote before or after the changes?

The President—It is after the changes.

Missouri Retires.

The delegates from Missouri asked leave for the delegation to withdraw for consultation. The Missouri delegation having withdrawn from the Convention, the President relinquished the chair to Hon. George W. Julian, of Indiana.

Shall the Territories Vote?

The following resolution was submitted by Mr. Casey:

That in accordance with Republican precedents, the delegates from the Territories, as well as the District of Columbia, should be allowed to vote on all questions of nomination before this Convention.

A delegate moved to lay it on the table and several delegates rose to speak, but the President declared that the question was not debateable,

On being put to the Convention it was carried with great applause.

Curtin's Name Withdrawn.

Col. McClure, of Pennsylvania, announced the name of A. J. Curtin as a candidate for the Presidency withdrawn. [Cheers.]

A Pause

in the proceedings here took place, and Missouri, Illinois, Iowa, Tennessee and Pennsylvania more especially formed animated standing groups among the mass of delegates, discussing and conferring as to the candidate for whom their votes should be cast in the forthcoming ballot or ballots. All the aisles were filled with standing and excited delegates, and the informal discussion lasted nearly half an hour.

During this official pause Susan B. Anthony, who had a seat upon the rostrum, came to the front to confer with the Temporary Chairman. Her appearance was the signal for some cheering and hissing.

Cassius M. Clay moved to reconsider the vote excluding the Territories from participating in the vote for candidates.

Mr. Goodrich, of Minnesota, moved that hereafter in casting the votes on the call of the roll, that after the vote shall be completed and the result announced, if any portion of the delegates desiring to change their votes shall involve the recalling of the roll anew, he desired no march to be stolen on the delegation of honest men who desire to be true to their preferences.

The voice of the speaker was drowned in cries of, "Sit down."

The Second Ballot.

The call of the second poll now commenced, and the change of Alabama to a solid vote for Greeley was received with loud applause. Similarly prolonged cheers were also given at the change of Arkansas in favor of Greeley.

The President announced the result of the second ballot, as follows:

Whole number of votes cast, 714; necessary to a choice, 358. Adams, 243; Trumbull, 148; Davis, 75; Greeley, 242; Brown, 1; Chase, 5.

Detail of the Second Ballot.—Alabama—Greeley, 18. Arkansas—Greeley, 10; Adams, 2. California—Greeley, 6; Davis, 6. Connecticut—Adams, 12. Delaware—Trumbull, 6. Florida—Davis, 6. Georgia—Greeley, 18; Adams, 2; Brown, 2. Illinois—Davis, 21; Trumbull, 21. Indiana—Adams, 9; Davis, 2; Trumbull, 16. Iowa—Adams, 10; Greeley, 6; Trumbull, 5; Davis, 1. Kansas—Trumbull, 10. Kentucky—Adams, 19; Greeley. 5. Louisiana—Greeley, 2; Adams, 4; Trumbull, 8. Maine—Adams, 14. Maryland—Davis, 10; Trumbull, 3; Adams, 3; Greeley, 1. Massachusetts—Trumbull, 6; Adams, 22. Michigan—Adams, 22. Minnesota—Trumbull, 9; Davis, 1. Mississippi—Trumbull, 8, Greeley, 8. Missouri—Trumbull, 16; Greeley, 10; Adams, 4. Nebraska—Greeley, 1; Trumbull, 5. Nevada—Greeley, 5. New Hampshire—Greeley, 8. New Jersey—Greeley, 13; Adams, 5. New York—Greeley, 65; Adams, 2; Trumbull, 1; Davis, 3. Ohio—Adams, 42. Greeley, 2. Orgeon—Greeley, 6. Pennsylvania—Chase, 1; Davis, 11; Greeley, 18; Adams, 26. Rhode Island—Adams, 8. South Carolina—Davis, 12; Trumbull, 2. Tennessee—Adams, 11; Trumbull, 9; Greeley, 1; Davis, 1. Texas—Greeley. 13; Adams. 3. Vermont—Greeley, 7; Adams; 1 Virginia—Greeley, 6; Adams, 2; Davis, 2; Trumbull, 14. West Virginia—Adams, 6; Davis, 8. Wisconsin—Adams, 15; Trumbull, 2; Davis, 2; Greeley, 1. California changed for Greeley six votes, making twelve. There being no choice, the roll was called three times. There was great excitement during the call.

The Third Ballot.

No choice being effected the President directed the Secretary to proceed to the third ballot, which resulted as follows: Adams, 264; Trumbull, 146; Davis, 44; Greeley, 228; Brown, 2.

Details of the Third ballot—Alabama gave Greeley 18. Arkansas—Adams, 2; Greeley, 10. California—Greeley, 12. Connecticut—Adams 12. Delaware—Trumbull, 6. Florida—Adams, 6. Georgia—Brown, 2; Adams, 2; Greeley, 18. Illinois—Trumbull, 21; Davis, 21. Indiana—Adams, 6; Greeley, 2; Trumbull, 16. Iowa—Adams, 10; Greeley, 8; Trumbull, 4. Kansas—Trumbull, 10. Kentucky—Adams, 16; Greeley, 5. Louisiana—Greeley, 2; Adams, 4; Trumbull, 8. Maine—Adams, 14. Indiana—Adams, 6; Trumbull, 6; Greeley, 4. Massachusetts—Adams 22; Trumbull, 4. Michigan—Adams, 22. Minnesota—Trumbull, 9; Davis, 1. Mississippi—Greeley, 11; Adams, 5. Missouri—Trumbull, 13; Greeley, 12; Adams, 5, Nebraska—Greeley, 1; Trumbull, 5. Nevada—Greeley, 6. New Hampshire—Greeley, 8, New Jersey—Greeley, 13, Adams, 5. New York—Greeley, 65; Adams, 2; Trumbull, 1. North Carolina—Trumbull, 14. Greeley, 3; Adams, 3. Ohio—Adams, 48; Greeley, 2. Oregon—Greeley, 6. Pennsylvania—Trumbull, 1; Davis, 6; Greeley, 18; Adams, 31. Rhode Island—Adams, 8. South Carolina—Davis, 12; Trumbull, 2. Tennessee—Adams 11; Trumbull, 9; Greeley, 2. Texas—Greeley, 13; Adams, 3. Vermont—Greeley, 7, Adams, 1. Virginia—Davis, 1; Greeley, 4; Trumbull, 17. West Virginia—Adams, 5; Greeley, 2; Davis, 3. Wisconsin Greeley 2; Adams, 17.

The Fourth Ballot.

No candidate having received a sufficient number of votes the Secretary was directed to proceed to the fourth ballot. The announcement of the constancy of Illinois—21 for Davis; and 21 for Lyman Trumbull, was received with mingled cheers and marks of derision. Maryland's vote of 12 for Adams, transferring her choice from Davis, was received with cheers. Michigan's entire vote as given for Adams, called for another hearty cheer. Mississippi's division of votes from several candidates to Adams and Greeley was received with cheers. Missouri's giving 16 votes to Greeley called for cheers. New York, whose large vote always listened to with interest, detached 4 votes from Greeley to Adams calling forth hearty cheers from the friends of Adams. Virginia giving 16 votes on this ballot to Trumbull seemed a surprise, and an agreeable one, to the friends of Trumbull. The last State called on the roll was Wisconsin; its solid vote of 20 for Adams was loudly cheered.

The result of the fourth ballot was: Adams, [Cheers] 279; Trumbull, 141; Davis, 41; Greeley, [Cheers] 251; Brown, 2.

Details of Fourth Ballot—Alabama—Greeley, 18. Arkansas—Adams, 2; Greeley, 10. California—Greeley, 12. Connecticut—Adams, 12. Delaware—Trumbull, 6. Florida—Adams, 6. Georgia—Brown, 2; Adams, 2; Greeley, 18. Illinois—Davis. 21; Trumbull, 21. Indiana—Adams. 7; Greeley, 2; Trumbull, 14. Iowa—Adams, 16; Greeley, 6. Kansas—Trumbull, 10. Kentucky—Adams, 19; Greeley, 5. Louisiana—Greeley, 2; Adams, 4; Trumbull, 8. Maine—Adams; 16. Maryland—Adams, 13; Trumbull, 4. Massachusetts—Trumbull, 3; Adams, 22. Michigan—Adams, 22. Minnesota—Trumbull, 9; Davis, 1. Mississippi—Greeley, 8; Adams, 8. Missouri—Trumbull, 11; Greeley, 16; Adams, 3. Nebraska—Greeley, 1; Trumbull, 5. Nevada—Greeley, 6. New Hampshire—Greeley, 8. New Jersey—Greeley, 13; Adams, 5. New York—Greeley, 52; Adams, 5; Trumbull, 1. North Carolina—Greeley, 3; Trumbull, 17. Ohio—Adams, 42; Greeley, 2. Oregon—Greeley, 6. Pennsylvania—Trumbull, 2; Davis, 5; Adams, 32; Greeley, 17. Rhode Island—Adams, 8. South Carolina—Trumbull, 2; Davis, 12. Tennessee—Adams, 11; Trumbull, 10; Greeley, 1. Texas—Greeley, 13; Adams, 31. Vermont—Greeley, 7; Adams, 1. Virginia—Greeley, 4; Adams, 1; Trumbull, 16; Davis, 1. West Virginia—Adams, 2; Greeley, 6; Davis, 1; Trumbull, 1. Wisconsin—Adams, 20.

The Fifth Ballot.

The President announced that as no candidate had received a majority of the votes, the Secretary would proceed with the fifth ballot.

The result of the fifth ballot was: Adams, 309; Trumbull, 91; Davis, 30; Greeley, 258; Brown, 2; Chase, 24.

Details of the fifth ballot.—Alabama—Greeley, 18. Arkansas — Greeley, 10; Adams, 2. California—Greeley, 12. Connecticut—Adams, 12. Delaware—Adams, 6. Florida—Adams, 6. Georgia—Greeley, 18; Adams, 2; Brown, 2; Trumbull, 2; Davis 2; Greeley, 4; Brown, 12. Illinois—Trumbull, 21; Davis, 21. Indiana—Adams, 8; Trumbull, 14; Davis, 5. Iowa—Trumbull, 10; Davis, 2; Greeley, 7; Brown, 7. Kansas—Trumbull, 10. Kentucky—Adams, 16; Greeley, 2; Brown, 6. Louisiana—Adams, 4; Trumbull, 8; Greeley, 2. Maine—Adams, 14. Maryland—Adams, 2; Trumbull, 1; Davis, 13. Massachusetts—Adams, 22; Trumbull, 4. Michigan—Adams, 18; Greeley, 4. Minnesota — Trumbull, 9. Davis, 1. Mississippi—Adams, 4; Trumbull, 4; Davis. 2; Greeley, 6. Missouri—Trumbull, 3; Brown 27. Nebraska—Trumbull, 3; Greeley, 2; Brown, 1. Nevada—Brown, 6. New Hampshire—Greeley, 8. New Jersey—Adams, 5; Greeley, 5, Brown, 7. New York—Adams, 2; Greeley, 66. Nebraska—Davis, 12½; Greeley, 5. Ohio—Adams, 44. Oregon—Brown, 6. Pennsylvania—Curtin, 56; Rhode Island—Adams, 8. South Carolina—Trumbull, 2; Adams, 12 Tennessee—Adams, 11; Trumbull, 6; Davis, 1; Brown, 4. Texas—Adams, 2; Greeley, 14. Vermont—Adams, 1; Greeley, 7. Virginia—Trumbull, 6; Davis, 5; Greeley, 5; Curtin, 2. West Virginia—Adams, 5; Davis, 3; Greeley, 2. Wisconsin—Trumbull, 5; Davis, 4; Greeley, 1.

Alabama—Brown, 18. Arkansas—Brown, 12. California—Brown, 12. Connecticut—Brown, 10; Julian 10. Delaware—Trumbull, 6. Florida—Brown, 6. Georgia—Brown, 22. Illinois—Julian, 42. Indiana—Julian, 28. Iowa—J. D. Cox, 15; Julian, 3; Gov. Walker, 1; Brown. 3. Kansas—Brown, 8; Julian, 2. Kentucky—Clay, 23. Louisiana—Brown, 14. Maine—Julian 14. Maryland—Trumbull, 15; Brown, 1. Massachusetts—Julian, 22; Trumbull. 2. Michigan—Walker, 3; Julian, 5; Brown, 7; Cox, 17. Minnesota—Walker, 2; Julian, 10; Trumbull, 10; Tipton, 7. Mississippi—Brown, 16. Missouri—Brown, 28, Nebraska—Tipton, 6. Nevada—Brown, 6. New Hampshire—Brown, 8. New Jersey—Brown, 8; Julian, 1; Cox, 2; Trumbull, 1; Scoville, 12. New York—Brown, 33; Trumbull, 3; Julian, 2; Walker, 1; Clay, 1. North Carolina—Trumbull, 8; Walker, 12. Ohio—Brown, 2; Trumbull, 40; Julian. 2. Oregon—Brown, 6. Pennsylvania—Cox, 1; Julian, 2; Brown, 22; Walker, 17. Rhode Island—Absent and not voting. South Carolina—Walker, 13. Pennsylvania—Brown, 5; Trumbull, 20. Texas—Trumbull, 16. Vermont—Trumbull, 5; Brown. 3; Julian, 1. Virginia—Walker, 22. West Virginia—Trumbull, 10. Wisconsin—Clay, 26.

The result was as follows: Brown, 286; Trumbull, 156; Julian, 135½; Walker, 84½; Clay, 44; Cox, 25; Tipton, 8; Scoville, 12. The whole number of votes cast was 702; necessary to a choice, 302.

When Illinois announced part of its votes for Cassius M. Clay, that gentleman arose and respectfully declined the honor, declaring his intention of supporting Gratz Brown.

General Burnett—Several votes having been called for Gen. Cox, announced that Gen. Cox, of Ohio, was not a candidate.

A Delegate from Pennsylvania, moved that the Convention nominate Gratz Brown by acclamation. The motion met a determined cry of "No" from all parts of the hall, whereupon the gentleman withdrew the motion.

Lieut. Gov. Koerner, of Illinois, appeared upon the platform and said—I desire to say in behalf of Judge Trumbull that on no condition will he accept the nomination of Vice President. As there are some doubts in the matter we have telegraphed to him and he positively declines.

The Second Ballot

was then taken, as follows:

Alabama—Brown, 18. Arkansas—Brown, 12. California—Brown, 12. Connecticut—Julian, 10; Brown, 1. Delaware—Absent and not voting. Florida—Brown, 6. Georgia—Brown, 22. Illinois—Julian, 38; Walker, 4. Indiana—Julian, 28. Iowa—Julian, 13; Palmer, 1; Brown, 8. Kansas—Julian, 1; Brown, 9. Kentucky—Brown, 24. Louisiana—Brown, 14. Virginia—Walker, 22. West Virginia—Julian, 10. Wisconsin—Julian, 5; Brown, 15. Illinois changed 21 for Julian to 21 for Brown.

The result was: Brown, 425; Julian, 175; Walker, 75; Tipton, 3; Governor Palmer, 8.

The announcement of the vote was received with great and tumultuous cries of "Brown, Brown, Brown."

The Chair stated that Governor Brown was not in the hall.

Carry the News to Mary.

On motion of Mr. Cochrane, the President, First Vice President and Secretaries were appointed a committee to inform the successful candidates of their nomination.

A Vote of Thanks

to the citizens of Cincinnati for their hospitality to the Convention, was passed, as also a vote of thanks to the President, for the manner in which he performed the duties.

Adjourned.

The Liberal Republican Convention then adjourned *sine die*.

Three cheers were called and given for the successful candidates, followed by three cheers for Carl Schurz, and three cheers for Cincinnati and the Committee on Arraugements, which were given with equal cordiality, earnestness and good will.

Senator Schurz Speaks.

In response to calls for a speech, Senator Schurz said:

FELLOW CITIZEN:—This Convention has overwhelmed me with kindness, and I have especially to thank them for the indulgence with which they have borne with me while endeavoring to the best of my ability to conduct with fairness and impartiality the deliberations of this large, and let us confess, sometimes little unruly assemblage. [Laughter.] We have now accomplished our work. Our duty will be now to proclaim to all the land the principles we have here embodied in our platform and go forward and solicit with all the earnestness with which our minds and hearts are capable, the support of the people of the United States for the candidates we have nominated. I have already done so much speaking in this Convention, and may be I may have to do so much during the impending campaign, that you will certainly bear with me. I close my speach in the same manner in which I closed my first, then seconding a motion to adjourn, and now declaring that the Liberal Republican Convention is adjourned *sine die*. [Cheers and applause.]

Julian Speaks.

Calls were made for a few words from the Hon. Geo. W. Julian, of Indiana, who said:

If my physical strength would allow me to talk to you it would afford me great gratification. I am, however, and have been for some time past, an invalid. I have retired from politics, and truly would not have been here at all, had it not been for the Liberal Republican movement, which I could not positively stay away from. [Applause.]

I am in it, and I shall go with it to the end, if I can gather up my health, which I think will be greatly invigorated by what we have done. I hope bye, and bye, to be able to help your cause. [Loud applause, and calls for Palmer, Curtis and Tilton, none of whom appeared.]

A delegate said he thought the Convention ought not to adjourn without tendering their thanks to the proprietor of

"Harper's Weekly"

for having done so much in giving popularity to their course, through the caricatures of Nast. [Laughter.]

The vast concourse had by this time greatly diminished and the more enthusiastic portion, who had till now lingered around the plotform gradually withdrew and this ended an inaugural meeting, unprecidented in magnitude, interest and import.

How Trumbull Came to be Defeated—"Save Me From My Friends."

It is currently reported and generally believed that the division so persisted in rom the first in the Illinois delegation was the cause of the defeat of Trumbull. It has been long recognized in National Nominating Conventions that strength of availability is first indicated by the unity of support in the candidate's own State. In consequence of a stubborn division, Illinois weakened Trumbull's chances with increasing intensity and led to his abandonment in the face of vigorous and large adherents throughout numerous delegations.

Scene and Confusion

that were occasioned. All order ceased. The President hammered the map of the United States with his gavel on the desk without avail. The general intermingling of delegates in what may be called an intermixed conglomeration of confusion, men gathered in groups, gesticulating violently, vociferating their thoughts in the loudest demonstration of tones, and occasional cheers, interrupted the order.

A storm of hisses finally brought the Convention into comparative quietude, whereupon several delegates simultaneously attempted to address the Chair at once. Another relapse into temporary confusion occurred, chairmen of delegations having to force their way to the front in order to secure recognition from the Chair, and to be heard by the Secretary in announcing the changes of votes.

Pennsylvania finally got her change into six votes for Davis and fifty for Greeley, which secured the nomination for Greeley. Then

Confusion and Tumult Reigned Supreme

for some minutes.

The vote of Indiana was changed to 4 for Adams and 27 for Greeley. Cassius M. Clay after a desperate effort announced a change of one vote from Adams to Greeley. Minissota desired to have her entire vote cast for Greeley. Kansas followed the same way. Vermont made a solid change of vote to Greeley. C. M Clay finally got in another change for that

Old Obstinate State of Kentucky

to 1 for Adams and 23 for Greeley. The confusion and cheering were so great that the Chairman of delegates found it necessary to crowd up to the speaker's stand in order to be recognized. Illinois changed her vote announcing that her entire vote was cast for Horace Greeley.

At this a delegate from Illinois got the floor and protested against the announcement of his vote for Trumbull.

The Chair announced that the Secretaries had not been able to keep a record of the changes and proposed to read the votes as first given, and give an opportunity for each State to make changes. This was agreed to.

The following results were then announced: The names of Trumbull and Davis were withdrawn.

Greeley had then received, 482 votes. [Great cheers.]

A voice—I move to make the nomination of Horace Greeley unanimous. [Cries of—"No, no."]

The motion was finally put. While there was a loud and general aye, there were a great many nays and cheers, and the Chair decided that it was not unanimous, but, however, that

Horace Greeley was the Nominee of the Convention for President of the United States.

The President then announced that the next order of business was the nomination of a candidate for Vice President.

Illinois and Ohio asked the privilege of withdrawing for consultation. There was much objection, but they marched out notwithstanding, and the Chair announced

A Recess of Ten Minutes.

The Chairman, on calling the Convention to order, reminded the delegates that they were to select one from each delegation, as a member of the Liberal Republican National Executive Committee.

Gen. Burnett, of Ohio, said that he was requested to inquire whether the name of Lyman Trumbull was before the Convention as a candidate for the Vice Presidency.

Illinois replied that Trumbull would not be a candidate for that office under any circumstances.

An excited individual from the Indiana delegation arose, and in a stentorian voice, *moved to nominate that man for Vice President, who was too pure to remain in that stink hole—Washington City—Gen. Cox.*

Balloting for Vice Presidency—The First Poll.

The first ballot for Vice President was then taken with the following result in detail:

REUNION AND REFORM CONVENTION.

Proceedings Yesterday.

CINCINNATI, May 3.—The Reunion and Reform Convention re-convened this morning at ten o'clock in Mozart Hall, the number present being small, Judge Ranney, Permanent President, in the chair.

Platform of Principles.

Judge Warden, from the Committee on Resolutions, submitted the following report of resolutions:

Resolved, First, That we are independent citizens disregarding former political affiliations and laying aside all mere partizan prejudices. We now demand with equal suffrage for all, complete amnesty for all. We demand a hearty and unreserved acquiesence in the Constitution as it stands to-day, accepting all the amendments in their true significance. We demand equal civil and political rights for every citizen and complete protection in the enjoyment of these rights.

Resolved, Second, That local self government with impartial suffrage will guard the rights of all citizens more securely than any centralized authority, and we affirm our belief in the doctrine that: "That people is best governed which is governed least." We, therefore, demand for the individual the largest liberty consistent with public order. We demand for the State self government, and for the nation a return to the methods of peace and constitutional limitations of power.

Resolved, Third, That we are opposed to the employment of government patronage for party purposes. We protest against the use of public offices to reward political friends or punish political enemies. We are in favor of the adoption of a thorough system of civil servil service reform, and demand a return to the early practice under our government of appointing men to office on the ground of their fitness only, and continuing them there while they are honest and efficient.

Resolved, Fourth, That we affirm that no form of taxation is just or wise which puts burdens upon the people by means of duties intended to increase the price of domestic products and which are unnecessary for the purpose of revenue. We further affirm that gold and silver are the only sound and safe basis of currency. We therefore demand a thorough revision and reform of the present tariff and a speedy return to a specie standard for the choice of the people.

Resolved, Fifth, That undue devotion to party has already greatly damaged the republic, and we engage ourselves to discountenance in every possible way the despotism of party organization and the abject submission of voters to the dictates of party politicians. Standing parties are not less dangerous to liberty than standing armies.

The resolutions were received with great enthusiasm as they were read. This was the case especially of the resolutions touching the tariff, which was followed with clapping of hands and other demonstrations of applause. The last resolution, too, appeared particularly acceptable to the members of the Convention. The resolutions were unanimously adopted without debate, amid great enthusiasm, not a few members rising to their feet.

The President of the Convention, as soon as the applause had subsided, rose and said: "This was the best series of resolutions that had been adopted by any political Convention in this country for years.

Robert Chrystie, before the reading of the report of the committee, had offered the following resolutions, which were temporarily laid on the table. They were now called up and read, as follows:

For the purpose of giving to the Reunion and Reform movement greater efficiency,

Resolved, That a National Executive Committee be created by this Convention composed of one person from each State and Territory of the Union, which Executive Committee shall have the customary powers belonging to such a Committee,

Resolved, Further that in view of the fact that all the States and Territories are not represented in the Convention, said National Executive Committe is empowered to correspond and confer with persons in the States and Territories now unrepresented in sympathy with the Re-union and Reform Movement, with a view to the organization of the Re-union and Reform Associations in such unrepresented States and Territories.

Shall a National Convention be Called.

Resolved, Further, That so many States and Territories as are represented in the Convention, shall propose to this Convention the name of one person who shall be a member of said National Executive Committee.

Resolved, Further, that said National Executive Committee shall have the power when duly organized to call a National Convention in the Reunion and Reform movement at such a time and place as they may determine, if, in their judgement, the same should become necessary.

These resolutions were read and promptly adopted one by one until the last one was reached. This authorized the Executive Committee to call a National Convention in a certain contingency.

A long discussion followed.

Judge Stallo thought its adoptioon would be liable to the construction of hostility to the Liberal Convention,

Mr. Spanhurst of Missouri urged immediate action. Half way action had already served to divide this Convention to a mere farce, so that if the Missouri delegation were to withdraw there would be nothing of importance left. He wanted a strong vigorous organization effected and a bold front assumed.

Chas. Reemelin of Ohio, opposed the resolution because it was liable to a construction of

Hostility to the other Convention.

He was glad these seats were empty because the persons who would otherwise occupy them were fighting in the other Convention where the danger was.

Judge Stallo said that delegates to this Convention, Hoadley, Mathews and Senator Schurz were at this moment fighting the battles of this Convention in the Liberal Convention and he hoped that they be not now dismissed by this vote of distrust.

During the discussion the first ballot for President by the Liberal Republican Convention was announced amidst great applause. Judge Stallo (excited) declared that the vote was the best document that could be presented in favor of laying this resolution on the table.

Mr. Sparhurst, of Missouri, insisted on the adoption of the resolution, and gave fair warning that his delegation had seriously contemplated to withdraw from the Convention, on account of the dwindling away of the delegates.

Judge Ward was in favor of conceding to the Missouri delegation the adoption of the resolution.

The last resolution was finally adopted, and the Chairman, Judge R. P. Ranney, was added to the Committee ex-officio.

A Recess.

At twelve o'clock the Convention took a recess till one.

Greeley's Nomination a Hard Pill.

Soon after reassembling the news of the nomination of Greeley was received.

Judge Stallo, in a bitter speech, expressed his profound disappointment in the action of the Liberal Convention. He was satisfied that that party was lacking in two elements of success—honesty and courage—and he now moved to instruct the Executive Committee to call a National Convention.

Mr. Kittridge hoped the motion would not be put until the Convention had declared that it repudiated the action of the Liberal Convention, and under no circumstances would support its nominees.

Judge Stallo withdrew his motion.

Rev. Thos Vickers said that *a prominent Democrat, who hitherto has been with this movement, now said he would hereafter go with the old Democratic party.* This was where we stood, and there would be departures.

Mr. Denger, of Missouri, was bitterly opposed to Horace Greeley, and declared that he was nominated by corrupt politicians, led by those of Pennsylvania.

Judge Gilmore, of Ohio, hoped the motion would not prevail, because he did not think it due to the dignity of this Convention to repudiate the action of that Convention. He was willing to stand or fall by the platform of this organization, but thought the proper thing to do was to move steadily forward independently in its own line. He considered that this Convention was not bound to approve or repudiate the action of that Convention; he, therefore, avored no action.

Mr. Kittridge withdrew his motion, and Judge Warden renewed Judge Stallo's motion to instruct the Executive Committee to call a National Convention. He had been utterly opposed to Greeley, but he saw that with Greeley on one side Grant was inevitable; on the other hand he thought the principles of the platform to-day adopted would prevail in the whole country. He proposed to have no expression for candidates now, but to call a National Convention.

Hon. W. W. McCall, of Florida, advised the calling of a Convention regularly. The principles of this party formed here to-day were such as will unite all the honest people of the whole country. *The nomination of Greeley he believed was brought about by the friends of Grant.* He favored a National Convention and hoped no hasty action would destroy the party in its inception.

The motion was unanimously adopted.

Judge Ranney is designated as Chairman of the National Executive Committee, and it was announced that the Committee would at an early day issue its call for a National Convention.

Adjournment.

After a vote of thanks to Judge Ranney, the Chairman, the Convention adjourned *sine die*.

FOREIGN.

SPAIN.

The Insurrection.

LONDON, May 3.—Advices received by mail from Spain, state that the Priests are endeavoring to make the insurrection a religious war.

The Government has called upon the inhabitants of Barcelona to deliver up their arms.

Carlists Driven into France.

PARIS, May 3.—A dispatch from Bayonne confirms the report that the Carlist, Roda, with his command, has fled into France, closely pursued by the Spanish forces.

The French troops on the Spanish frontier, disarm and *intern* all Carlists who escape into France.

INDIA.

The City of Madras Visited by a Terrific Cyclone—Serious Loss of Life.

BOMBAY, May 3.—Intelligence has just reached here that the city of Madras and vicinity was visited by a terrific cyclone on Wednesday last, which caused a serious loss of life. A number of vessels at anchor in Wadstead were unable to put to sea, owing to the sudden appearance of the cyclone, and were wrecked. Most of their crews perished. An immense pier, leading far out into the water, was wrecked, and the suburbs greatly damaged.

A HOLOCAUST OF HEBREWS.

Massacre in the Streets of Smyrna.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 2.—Information has reached here of a desperate conflict in the streets of Smyrna, between Greeks and Jews, growing out of a report that the latter, in their religious ceremonies, had sacrificed an infant. Several persons were killed and wounded. At the latest accounts the rioting had ceased, but it was expected to be resumed, and troops have been ordered to occupy the city.

VESUVIUS.

The Eruption Entirely Ceased.

NAPLES, May 3.—The eruption of Vesuvius has entirely ceased, and the inhabitants of the villages that were threatened with destruction by lava, have returned to their homes.

A hurricane of terrible violence swept over the devastated country, greatly damaging the country and the remaining crops.

THE TREATY.

Canada and England.

LONDON, May 3.—The *Times* this morning, in discussing the attitude of Canada with regard to the Treaty of Washington, censures the home government for its treatment of the Dominion, and hints that it might be beneficial to the world, if England were to absolve Canada from her allegiance to the mother country.

DR. LIVINGSTONE.

The Great African Explorer Turns Up.

LONDON, May 3.—A telegram has been received in this city from Bombay announcing the safety of Dr. Livingstone. The steamer Abydos, which carried the English Livingstone Search Expedition to Zanzibar, had arrived at Bombay from that place, with intelligence that Livingstone was safe with the American explorer Stanley.

ZANZIBAR

Disastrous Hurricane.

LONDON, May 2.—Advices from Zanzibar to the 15th of April state that the Island has been visited by a terrible hurricane. One hundred and fifty vessels, of all classes, were sunk or stranded, and the town of Zanzibar was very badly damaged. The loss is estimated at ten millions of dollars.

Financial and Commercial.

LONDON, May 3, 5 P. M.—Consols for money 93⅜; account 93¼; 5-20s, '62, 90½; '65, 91⅛; '67 93⅛; 0-40s 90.

FRANKFORT, May 3.—5-20s '62, 95¾.

CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, May 6, 1872.

An Executive Insult—A Radical Star Chamber Meeting from which Democrats were Excluded.

Mr. WOOD, rising to a question of privilege, stated that on Friday there was a meeting of the Committee on Foreign Affairs called to convene at the State Department on Saturday, and that that meeting had been called by the President of the United States, by notes issued to the Republican members of the Committee, signed by Gen. Babcock, the President's secretary. His point was, that himself and other Democratic members of that Committee, which in its very nature was a non-partisan Committee, were excluded from that meeting, which exclusion he considered an invasion of their rights, against which invasion he protested, and called the attention of the House and the country to that most extrordinary proceeding on the part of the Chief Executive.

Mr. BANKS, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, remarked that the statement made by Mr. Wood did not present a question of privilege.

The SPEAKER coincided with that view. He saw nothing in the statement which presented any question of privilege, except it should be that the President had no right to consult privately any members of the House, whom he chose to consult.

Mr. BANKS said that Mr. Wood was mistaken in the statement he made. There had been no session of the Committee on Foreign Affairs at the State Department or anywhere else except in its own committee room.

Mr. WOOD asked whether he (Mr. Banks), as Chairman, and other Republican memers of Congress, had not received notes from Gen. Babcok to meet at the State Department.

Mr. BANKS replied that he had been invited to meet the Secretary of State at the Department.

Mr. WOOD—By Gen. Babcock's invitation, at which meeting you met the President?

Mr. BANKS—Gen. Babcock's name was signed to the invitation.

Mr. WOOD—And you met the President at that metting?

Mr. BANKS—There has been no meeting of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, exceept in its own room.

The SPEAKER repeated his ruling that there was nothing in the matter, which presented any breach of the privileges of the House.

Mr. WOOD—I have stated the facts and it is for the House and the country to determine on them.

The SPEAKER—If the President of the United States chooses to invite any one to meet him at any place, I do not see that the House of Representative has any right to interfere.

The Senate bill to fund certain liabilities of the city of Washington existing on the 15th of June, 1871, and to limit the taxation of the District of Columbia was passed.

Senate Amendments on the Deficiency Bill

The House then proceeded to vote on the Senate amendments to the deficiency bill.

WASHINGTON, May 9, 1872.

Miscellaneous.

On motion of Mr. HAMLIN the resolution was adopted directing the Secretary of the Navy to furnish the Senate with copies of the report and maps of the survey of the Isthmus of Darien for the Inter-Oceanic Gulf Canal

Mr. WILSON, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported withuot amendment the House bill authorizing the issue of 1,000 rifled breech-loaders and ammunition to the authorities of Montana for the defence of settlers against the Indians.

The Military Ring Displaying the Cloven Foot.

Mr. KELLOGG called up the bill providing that the Presidential election in Louisiana shall be held on the same day with the State election, the first Monday in November. He said the object of the bill was to avoid the trouble and expense of two elections in succession.

Mr. MORTON said that the additional advantage of the change would be that the Presidential election would get the benefit of the protection now provided by law for the State election.

Mr TRUMBULL said that Mr. Morton's statement was an admission that his bill was designed to enable Congress to control by indirection the Presidential election, in violation of the Constitution.

Mr. MORTON denied that he had admitted any such thing, and asked Mr. Trumbull whether he wanted to have the scenes of 1868 in Louisiana renewed, and the Presidential election held under such circumstances that it could be controlled by the Ku Klux. If he did, he might fitly oppose this bill. But if he was in favor of an honest election, he ought to support it.

Mr TRUMBULL said that Mr. Morton had stated that the object of the bill was to place the election under protection of Congress, and he asked where Congress got authority to interfere with the Presidential election, in face of the express provission of the Constitution, that it is to be held in each State in such a manner as the Legislature thereof may direct. He knew what the protection spoken of by Mr. Morton might mean. It might be the protection afforded by

The Suspension of Habeas Corpus,

and theprescence of military power. He was in favor of an honest election by the free people, and for that reason he was opposed to unconstitutional Congressional supervision.

Mr. MORTON said that Mr. Trumbull was in favor of an honest election, but opposed to the means by which it could be secured, like a man who was in favor of the Maine liquor law but opposed to its enforcement. [Laughter.] The Senator knew that the election law, to which he objected so strongly, merely provided for the presence at the polls of two inspectors, one of each party, to see that the ballots were fairly cast and counted.

Mr. TRUMBULL—Does not the Senator know that beyond that, you may do as you did in the city of New York—SEND ESCAPED CONVICTS FROM THE PENITENTIARY TO ARREST VOTERS.

Mr. MORTON—I have heard that said before, but I have never heard it proved, and I do not believe it.

Mr. BAYARD suggested that as Mr. Morton had sought to remind the Senate of the scenes of 1868 in Louisiana, it might be well to recall also the scenes of 1871, when the

Federal Authorities Interfered in the Quarrels of the Party.

of which Senator Morton was so distinguished an ornament, and settled them by force of arms.

Mr. MORTON—There were some disturbances in Louisiana last fall, and during the winter, but I believe that the authors of them have now joined the ranks of the Senator's (Mr. Bayard's) friends.

Mr. BAYARD—If the Senator means that my answer is that he must be very ignorant of what my political affiliations are, or very reckless in his charges,

Mr. MORTON—If we are to infer anything from the Senator's remark it is that those who have gone into this "Liberal" movement are not his political friends. We know what hopes have been held out to those who went to Cincinnati, that the Democrats would father their little enterprise and adopt their candidate. The Senator from Delaware now disclaims that, but we should know better in a few weeks what the Democracy will be.

Mr. BAYARD—The Senator from Indiana, will probably be wiser three weeks hence, than he is now. By that time he may know what the position of

The Great Democratic Party,

for which I make no pretense to speak, is, and what that great organization intends to do for the benefit of this country. But he cannot know it until the accredited representatives of the party have spoken. Perhaps he will have learned too by that time to appreciate the motives of a political opponent, whose object in legislating is not that laws shall be made to benefit, by indirection or otherwise, the party to which he is attached, but that laws shall be made that shall conserve the liberties of all the people whether they are his political opponents or his political friends.

Mr. BLAIR opposed the bill, and with reference to the New Orleans troubles in 1868, said it was well known that the riot would not have occurred but for the action of the Secretary of War in suppressing a telegram sent by the military commander in New Orleans notifying the President that a riot was imminent, and there were many who believed that that telegram was suppressed with the design of letting the riot occur and making use of it as a pretext for the harsh measures contemplated at that time by the party in power.

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION.

Fayette Farmers' Club.

On Tuesday, May 16th, a grand agricultural exhibition of stock, farm implements, machinery, &c., will be held by the Fayette Farmers' Club at Oakdale, Allegheny county.

All stock for exhibition must be entered on the books of the Secretary at least five days before the exhibition, and must be on the grounds, labeled with the name of owner, breed and age of animal, at 10 o'clock A. M., and remain until 3 o'clock P. M. Machinery and farm implements may be entered at any time before 10 o'clock of the day of exhibition. No entrance or admission fee will be charged, nor premiums awarded, but all owners of good stock, and manufacturers and inventors of farming implements and machinery are invited to exhibit, with the assurance that every facility will be given them to test and explain the merits and value of their stock and machinery.

All articles sent by manufacturers or dealers to Oakdale Station will be taken charge of by the Club, and will be taken from and returned to the station free of charge.

Ladies are cordially invited to attend and participate in the exhibition.

SAW MILL DESTROYED.

Probable Incendiarism.

Early yesterday morning a fire was discovered in Patterson's saw mill, located between Beaver avenue and the river, Allegheny City. The flames had already made considerable headway, and before the engine could reach the ground the building was enveloped in fire. The flames communicated rapidly to the frame sheds and lumber piles immediately adjoining, and thence to a row of frame tenement houses. Despite the most energetic efforts of the department, the mill sheds and four of the houses were destroyed. The flames spread with such rapidity that the occupants of the tenement houses barley escaped with their lives, and their household effects were destroyed. One family was not awakened until the flames had almost cut of their means of escape, and some of the tenements variantly escaped with their lives.

The buildings burned belonged to the heirs of Abram Patterson, deceased. The loss will probably reach $15,000. There is an insurance of $6,000 on the mill machinery, of which $2,000 is in the Andes, and the balance equally divided among the National and Ben Franklin, of Allegheny, Farmers, of York, and the Pittsburgh. The fire is supposed to be the work of an incendiary.

Trusses! Trusses! ! Trusses!!!

The best trusses in the world. What is a patent truss? A humbug. Every rupture is different, and therefore all trusses should be made to order. Mr. Reichenbach, & Co., No. 11 Market street, makes and guarantees trusses to cure or keep any rupture in its place, without pain. Sweat has no effect on his trusses whatever, as they are all of his own manufacture. He also manufactures artificial limbs, elastic stockings and belts, shoulder braces, apparatus for club-feet, bow-legs, knock-knees, spinal supporters; also artificial eyes noses, ears, &c., made very natural. Give him a call. No. 11 Market street. 1tw.

Suicide Committed.

As the result of an inactive state of liver and stomach, producing headache, obtuse intellect, dullness, despondency, dementia, and finally insanity, is no uncommon occurrence. All these disagreeable symptoms, and bad feelings are most certainly dispelled by the use of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It revitalizes and builds up the whole system. A little book on chronic diseases sent free. Address R. V. Pierce, M. D. Buffalo, N. Y. Golden Medical Discovery sold by all Druggists. 577.

Chapped Hands.

Face, rough skin, temples, ring worm, salt rheum and other cutaneous affections cured and the skin made soft and smooth, by using the *Junipe Ta Soap*, made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York. It is more convenient and easily applied than other remedies, avoiding the trouble of the greasy compound now in use.

OHIO NEWS.

THE stone cutters of Dayton are on a strike for higher wages.

THE bill to legalize 10 per cent. interest has been defeated in the Ohio Legislature.

A CARROLTON 3-year-old enjoys his chew of tobacco as well as "any other man."

A ZANESNILLE thief is charged with stealing and selling the iron railings in graveyards.

OLD TOM WALLACE, the champion tramping printer of America, died in Bucyrus a few days ago.

A CAREFUL calculation places the number of dogs in Mt. Vernon at 1,127. This does not include Grant's dogs.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

Closing quotations of Gold and Government Securities in New York, corrected by N. HOLMES & SONS, Bankers, 57 Market street:

Gold	114
United States 6s, 1881	115¾@116@⅝
United States 6s (Coupons)	113½ Bid
United States 5-20s, 1862	
United States 5-20s, 1864	112¾ Bid
United States 5-20s, 1865	113½ Bid
United States 5-20s, (new issue)	115¼@115½
United States 5-20s, 1867	115¼@115½
United States 5-20s, 1868 (Coupons)	115⅝ Bid
United States 10-40s	110¼ @110
United States 10-40s, (Coupons)	110½ Bid
Currency Sixes	116⅛ Bid
New 5 Per Cents	111⅝@111⅝

PITTSBURGH PRODUCE MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, THURSDAY, May 9, 1872.

REMARKS—The market continues firm, taken as a whole, with a good demand, and a slight advance in certain articles, but holders were not anxious to sell, even at the advance. This would seem to indicate that in their opinion prices would be further enhanced before many days. Of this, however, time will be the judge. Flour continues to rule very firm, with an active enquiry. Holders have advanced prices 25c per barrel all round. This movement was brought about by a similar one in the eastern and western cities. The stock in this market is not large, neither are the receipts extensive. The mills, at least those that have a supply of wheat on hand, are evidently well pleased with the situation. Bacon and Hog Products—The market was steady with a good local demand. The low price of smoked meats has increased the consumption very materially. Prices are so low that no reasonable person has a right to complain. The stock in first hands is sufficient for all ordinary purposes. Country Bacon is very dull, and the supply exceeds the demand. Prices are low and sales difficult to make. Butter--For a good article of roll the market continues steady, with a good demand:

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce since our last:

Flour, bbls	1,112
Wheat, sks	680
Butter, pks	52
Apples, bbls	163
Corn, sks	1,008
Oats, sks	633
Cheese, boxes	184
Rye, sks	170
Barley, sks	
Bacon, pcs	3,448
Bacon, tes	71

The following are the wholesale prices unless otherwise noted. From store, in a small way, the usual advance was obtained:

SEEDS—The demand for certain descriptions is on the increase. Clover seed is reported scarce; small lots being wanted; sales were reported at $6 25a6 50. Timothy seed in moderate demand at $2 10a3 25. Flax seed scarce; sells at $1 85a1 90.

BACON AND HOG PRODUCTS—The prices continue low, in fact are the lowest for many years. We quote: Hams, sugar cured 11¼c; canvassed 12c; sugar cured shoulders 8c; plain 6c; sides, ribbed 7¼c; short rib 8c; clear 8¼c; breakfast bacon 10¼a11c; ham sausage 10c; dried beef 17c; mess pork $14 50; lard—tierces 9¼c; kegs 10¼c; buckets 11c per pound.

POTATOES — The market continues dull. The supply exceeds the demand. We are reported sales at 75c, 80c and 85c per bushel. Nothing but a choice article will commend the latter figures.

Hay—The market was dull. The supply being in excess of the demand, sales were reported at $25a30 per ton.

MAPLE SUGAR—The season is drawing to a close; we note sales of gallon packages $1 45a1 50.

PEANUTS—In good demand, with sales at 8¼a9c per pound.

ASHES—The market continues quiet; this has been the the situation for some days. Soda ash—common, 5¼a5½c; refined, 6¼a7c; nitrate soda, 5c; pots, 10c; pearls, 11c per lb; receipts increasing.

APPLES—The market continues in fair supply notwithstanding the lateness of the season; sales were made at a variety of prices; common to medium $3 00a4 00; prime to choice $5 00a5 50 per bbl.

APPLE BUTTER—The season for activity is over; we note sales of common to fair at 65a70c; choice to prime 75a80c per gallon.

BROOM CORN—The supply exceeds the demand; sales were made at 5a7a8c per lb.

BUTTER—We are noted a fair trade demand for a good article at previous prices, viz: Good to prime 28a30c; fair to medium 18a24c; common and low grades are dull.

BEANS—Market firm with light stocks to operate on; prices range from $2 50a3 00 per bushel.

CHEESE—The receipts are increasing but still there is room for improvement; we note sales in a small way; new Ohio Dairy, 12a13c; new Ohio Goshen, 15a16c per pound.

CONCENTRATED LYE—Is selling by the case at $5 50.

CANNED GOODS—We have no change to note as relates to price or demand; the leading dealers quote peaches, three pound cans, $6 00a7 00 per case. Tomatoes, $4 50a5 00. Corn, $5 50a7 00 as per quality and brand.

CRANBERRIES—The supply keeps pace with the demand; sales range from $12, 16a18 per barrel.

CARBON OIL—The market is decidedly stronger in the East with an upward tendency; the demand is improving; prices are unsettled.

COUNTRY BACON—Dull with a large stock on hand. Hams 8a9c; sides, clear, 6a7c; shoulders 4½a5c. Lard 7½a8c.

DRIED FRUIT—The market was decidedly more active. Peaches, halves 9a 10c; mixed 7a8c; quarters 6a7c, peeled 15a 20c per lb. Apples very scarce; fair to prime 8a9c; choice 9½a10c.

EGGS—The market was firm with a good demand; sales were reported at 16½a 17c.

FEATHERS—We have nothing new to note in regard to this article. Live geese is quoted at 75c for round lots, and 80c in a small way; demand improving.

FLOUR—Firmness was the ruling feature of the market, with an upward tendency in prices. The stock in first hands is not large, neither were the receipts extensive. We quote nominally as follows: Spring wheat $8 25a8 75; winter wheat $8 75a9 25 as per quality. Rye flour $5 50a5 75.

GRAIN—Market continues firm; this however, is no news to the general reader. Wheat scarce; and sales are readily quoted; red winter $1 90a1 95, white $1 95 a2; spring wheat is reported higher in the west; this will no doubt affect the market here. Oats are quiet; prices being unchanged; sales free in elevator 51a53c; the receipts are increasing, which will soon effect prices. Corn: shelled is reported quiet and easier; we quote nominally 60a 62c, ear corn, demand light; principally for small lots. Rye unchanged 9c8a$1. Barley: spring 75a80c, Fall 80a85c.

GROCERIES—The leading houses report a fair business doing, in fact trade may be called active for the season. The stock on hand is sufficient for all ordinary purposes; we quote as follows:

COFFEE—Rio, choice, 23¼a24c; prime, 22¼a23c; good, 22c; fair, 21½c; Java, 28c. roasted, pure, 27c; lower grades, 25a26c.

REFINED SUGARS—Standard Hards, 13¾c; do A, 11¾c; do. B, 11⅞c; do, Ex. C, 11½c; circle C., 11⅜c; do C yellow, 11⅜c. These quotations are for straight brands;

RAW SUGARS—Choice New Orleans, 11a11¼c; prime, 10½c; good, 10c; fair, 9¾c. Choice Porto Rico, 10¼c; prime, 10¼c. Demerara—choice, 11¾c; good, 11¼c.

NEW ORLEANS MOLASSES—Choice, 70c; prime, 68c; good, 65c; fair, 60c.

SYRUPS—Fancy white drips, 65c; white honey, 60c; Havemeyer & Elder's, 60a62c; other grades, from 40 to 50c.

RICE—Carolina—Choice, 9¼c; prime, 9¼c; good, 9c. Rangoon, 8a8¼c. Patna, 8¼a9c.

SPICES—Grain Pepper 24c; do Pimento 16c; Cassia 50c; Cloves 25c; Nutmegs $1 25.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, THURSDAY, May 9, 1872.

REMARKS — The market has again reached a stand still, and buyers have made up their minds to hold off at least for the present. The result was sales were restricted. Prices are unchanged, but the market is not so strong. We quote as follows:

CRUDE.

Spot	10c
May	10c
S. O. July	10c
Parker's, per bbl	$3 90

For prices in the oil regions see dispatches.

REFINED.

The market was not an active one. We quote as follows:

Spot	22¾a23c
June	23⅛c
July	23¾c

The above prices are for Eastern delivery.

SALES.

1,000 " May 23c

DISPATCHES.

TITUSVILLE, May 8.—The *Courier* says: The market was firm in the morning, but grew weaker at the close:

UPPER ROAD.

500 bbls	Spot	4 05
500 "	"	4 02½
4,000 "	"	4 05
3,000 "	S. O. May and June	4 10
2,000 "	S. O. 1st 6 mos	4 10
1,000 "	Delivered May 11th	4 02½
1,000 "	" " "	4 07½
1,000 "	" " "	4 05

LOWER ROAD

2,000 "	regular	4 00
7 cars	spot	4 00

OIL CITY.

1,000 " Spot 4 20

NEW YORK, May 8—Closing 7th.—There has been a slight reaction in prices, with a moderate demand. The sales embrace 6,000 bbls crude on private terms; 2,000 bbls refined for May at 23½c; 1,000 do for June at 23¾c; 2,000 bbls naptha at 13c. Crude in bulk is quoted at 13¾c; refined at 23¼a23¾; cases 20a29½. For Philadelphia delivery prices are decidedly lower, but at the concessions a fair business is going on; the sales embrace 1,500 bbls refined May at 23¼c; 3,000 do. at 23½c; 2,000 b. o. last half of June at 23¼c; 1,500 for June at 23¼c; 7,000 for June at 23a23½c.

PHILADELPHIA, May 8.—The market is steady:

Standard White	23½c
Crude	17¼c
Cases	28½c
June	23¼a23½c

PETROLEUM CENTRE, May 8.—Market firm; $3 90a3 95 asked; $3 95 bid.

TITUSVILLE, May 8.—Market firm for spot; $3 95 asked; $4 00 bid.

ROUSEVILLE, May 8.—Market quiet and prices lower at $3 90a3 95.

OIL CITY, May 8.—Market quiet and steady; ordinary on lower creek $4 00; 47 gravity at Oil City $4 15.

ALLEGHENY LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, TUESDAY, May 6, 1872.

CATTLE.

The arrivals of cattle to-day are light. There has been no trading going on and but few of the buyers are here. The receipts of cattle during the week have been fair and of pretty good quality. The market ruled slow from the commencement, buyers holding back and waiting to purchase at lower prices than had ruled. Sellers were not disposed to accommodate them, but with advices from the East and West reporting trade dull they were compelled to give way, and most of the stock changed hands at figures about ½c lower. At one time a good many cattle were in the yards, and as very few were selling it looked as if some would have to be shipped. But buyers taking hold, purchased about all the offerings, and today there is but one or two loads unsold. Following are the rates current: Extra, 1,400 to 1,500 lbs, steers, smooth and nice, $7; prime, 1,800 lbs, steers, $6 50 to $6 65; fair, 1.100 to 1,200 lbs, steers, $6 12 to $6 50; common, such as cows, bulls, stags and mixed lots $4 to $5 75.

HOGS.

The receipts of hogs were light to-day of those intended for sale here, and rather heavy of through stock. The market rules dull and slow, with a downward indication. Priees are some 50c per hundred pounds lower than at the time of our last report, the best selling at $4 85. The demand grows less as the warm weather advances, and for awhile trade will be light. To-day very few hogs changed hands, and the receipts will be held over till Monday. Following are the rates:

Extra Philadelphia	$4 85
Prime Piladelphia	4 70 to 4 85
Yorkers	4 40 to 4 50

SHEEP.

The receipts of sheep light to-day. The market closes firmer than at the opening, with all the offerings sold. At the commencement of this week's market a bad state of feeling ruled, and prices went down from 75c to 85c lower than had ruled the previous week. But toward the the close of the market the receipts became lighter, and, although prices did not advance, the market became firm and everything was sold. Following are the ruling rates:

Extra, 100 to 110 lbs	$9 00a9 25
Prime, 85 to 90 lbs	8 50a9 00
Fair, 80 to $5 lbs	8 00a8 25
Clipped	5 00a6 50

ALLEGHENY LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, TUESDAY, May 6, 1872.

CATTLE.

The receipts of cattle by the different railroads centering at the Union Yards were forty-six car loads, the principal part of which came from Chicago. In addition to these Homes, Lafferty & Co., drove some 25 head, and Sadler, Havens & Co., two loads from East Liberty, making with some scattering lots from the country made nearly fifty-one loads or 918 cattle on sale this morning. The market opened up slow and continued so for a little time, when some of the drovers, getting a little scary, as the supply was larger than the demand, gave way in order to advantage and sell quickly. This had the effect to cause a decline with all, and prime cattle sold from 25 to 35c per hundred lower than last week. The quality of the stock on sale was unusually good, there being more prime cattle offered than for some time. The greatest decline was on heavy cattle. The weather turning warm has caused a better demand for light beeves, and as the greatest proportion of the cattle were heavy, the lighter grades sold for better prices relatively. The amount of stock on sale was, we believe, the largest that has been here this spring, and we believe all were sold, as butchers found cattle cheap, and a good many concluded to buy two weeks' cattle rather than risk next week's market. We know that one half the cattle will not be required the coming week to supply the trade. The drovers were very much disappointed with the market, and as usual complained of losing money. While we think the loss is not heavy we are satisfied they had their work for nothing. The very best cattle cannot be quoted at over 7c per hundred lbs, although in a few instances a little more was paid, but the great majority of sales of really prime cattle were made at and below that figure.

STOCKERS.

The number of stock cattle on sale this morning amount to three loads all told. Three were a large number of buyers here all desirous of purchasing, but could not find the stock. Sales were made of the three loads at prices we think better than have ruled for some time. The recent warm rains and better prospects for grass have made buyers more anxious to purchase. The price of stock cattle still remains high in Chicago, and very few are coming here except on orders.

SHEEP.

The number of sheep and lambs on sale was larger than for some time, aggregating close to 400 head, a large portion of which were spring lamps. The market on lambs was good and sales were made of all the offerings before nine o'clock. While trade on sheep was fair, the demand seemed to be for good lambs which sold readily. From this time on, a supply will be on the market, and a good many butchers who quit mutton on account of scarcity and high prices commence to take hold of it again.

Following are the sales, from which the reader can have an idea af the state of the market:

J. A. Martin sold 16 head of Butler county sheep at $8 50 per cwt; also 107 head of lambs at prices ranging from $3 25 to 3 50 per head.

A. Shutz retailed 17 head of clipped stock at figures running from $5 50 to 6 00 per cwt; also 26 head of lambs at from $3 50 to 5 00 per head.

M. Humes sold 35 head of clipped sheep at $7 00 per cwt.

Mr. Flenner sold 36 hd clipped sheep at figures running from $5a6 24; also 30 hd lambs at $3 50 per head.

J. W. Stewart sold 90 hd Ohio sheep at figures running from $6 to $6 75 per hundred.

A. Steakly sold 39 hd lambs from $2 50 to $3 per head.

A. Eckert sold 46 hd lambs from $3 to $4 per head.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

MONETARY.

NEW YORK, May 7.—Gold opened active and higher, advancing from 113½ to 114¼ and closed at 114a114¼. Loans were made at 4, 6 and 2 per cent. for carrying. Clearings $60,000,000.

Governments strong and higher.

Stocks opened strong at an advance from last night's prices, but the bears soon jumped on the market and assisted by rumors that the treaty had been publicly pronounced a failure by the banks, and that the Bank of England would probably raise the rate of discount to-morrow, and the unfavorable legislation at Albany in regard to the Pacific Mail, succeeded in selling the market down from 1 to 3 per cent. Most prominent in the decline were Pacific Mail, C. C. & I. C., North West, Rock Island, Ohios and Lake Shore. At the close there was a general rally and the market was firm at the improved prices.

Money easy at 6 per cent.

Southern securities steady.

Sterling Exchange 109⅝.

PRODUCE.

Cotton dull; middling upland 23½c. Flour higher with a fair home trade demand; superfine western and state $6 80a 7 10; common to good $7 40a7 85; good to choice $7 65a8 70; St Louis $8 75a13. Rye flour and corn meal unchanged. Corn firmer; common and western mixed afloat 77c; old 77½c. Oats firmer; western 54a 57c. Eggs firm; western 18c. Hay firm; shipping $1 55a1 57; retail lots $1 75. Hops firm at 25a65c for 1871, 10a30c for 1870, 10a15c for 1869 and 8a12c for 1868. Leather dull at 28a30c; Orinoco 27a28c. Wool firm; Ohio 77a80c; unwashed 55c; Combing pulled 85c; superfine 80c. Coffee quiet; Rio 14a16¾c. Sugar in fair request at 8¾a8¾c for fair to good refining; Cuba 34a37c. Rice 8¼a8¾c. Crude petroleum 12¼c; refined 23¼c. Turpentine steady at 55a56c. Pork steady; mess $13 70a 13 75; June $13 75; July $14. Cut meats and middles unchanged. Lard dull; No 1 to prime steam 8⅞a9⅜c; kettle 9c. Butter firm at 29a32c. Cheese quiet; new sold at 10a14c.

DRY GOODS.

The marked is generally inactive although the trade is somewhat improved under the influence of warmer weather. Prices are steady for most part but there appears to be a turning point in price for fancy prints. Notwithstanding the high prices paid for gray cloths the Pacific Mills have reduced their prices on prints to 11½c to-day, which is only the prelude to a reduction in the prices of all other makes.

METALT.

Manufactured copper unchanged. Ingot Lake quiet at $39 40. Iron Scotch pig active and firm at 49a53c; American 49a52c; Russia sheets 18½c; gold nails fine cut $5 75; clinch $7 25a7 75; horseshoe 21a33c.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, May 8.—Flour active and advanced; extra spring $7a8 25. Wheat excited and higher, No. 2 spring $1 52a 1 54; spot $1 55a1 57½. Corn firm; No. 2 mixed 43¾a44c. Oats firm; No. 2 36a36½. Rye firm; No. 2 81c. Barley quiet and unchanged; No. 2 fall 55c. Mess pork dull and lower at $12 45 for spot; $12 60 seller Sune. Lard dull at $8 60. Bulk meats dull but unchanged. Bacon unchanged.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, May 8.—Flour very firm and 50c higher. Wheat firm and quiet; sales of 2,000 bushels No 1 winter at $2 10; No 2 held at $1 90. Corn steady at 57c. Oats quiet; 46c for No 1. Refined petroleum steady and firm at 19½a20c in car lots.

MARRIED:

HAMILTON—PETTIT—Tuesday afternoon, May 7, by Rev. Thos. Sproull, D. D., at the residence of the bride's parents, No. 45 Union avenue, Allegheny City, JOHN HAMILTON, M. D., and MRS. MARGARET C. PETTIT, daughter of David Culbertson, Esq.

DIED.

HOLLAND—On April 22, 1872, at his residence, Bridgeville, Pa., AMOS HOLLAND in the 64th year of his age.

LILLY—On Sunday morning, May 5th, at three o'clock, Mrs. MATILDA LILLY, aged 53 years.

BLACKSTOCK—On Sunday afternoon, May 5th, at half-past four o'clock, ROBERT D., infant son of Robert D. and Ellen Blackstock, aged nine years.

A Cold Seems a Small Affair.

Most people neglect it. Who minds it? Yet a cold may turn to Consumption and then follows almost certain death. Take a cold in time, then that is, take Dr. D. Jayne's Expectorant, the well-known standard remedy for Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, and all Pulmonary complaints, and your cold will disappear, as well as all apprehensions of danger. Sold everywhere.

Castoria.

Is a scientific vegetable preparation; a perfect substitue for and more effective than Castor Oil and is pleasant to take. It cleanses the system in a most remarkable manner; does not distress or gripe, but operates when all other remedies have failed. It is certain to supercede Pills, Castor Oil, Narcotic Syrups and all other purgative and exciting medicines. The Castoria contains neither Minerals, Morphine nor Alcohol. By its emolient, soothing effect it assimilates the food and produces natural sleep, and is particularly adapted to crying or teething children. It kills worms, cures stomach ache, constipation, flatulency, and derangement of the liver. No family can afford to be without this article. It costs but 50 cents—ask your druggist to get it for you, and he will always keep it.

J. B. ROSE & CO. 83 Broadway, N. Y.

Vitalize the Hair.

Why does the hair become harsh and dry—why does it fall out—why does it become gray? Simply because the life has gone out of it. The fibers draw sustenance from the scalp as the grass draws aliment from the soil, and when the supply of nutriment is cut off in either case the product withers and dies. At the first symptom of decay, therefore, the unfed or half-fed roots of the hair should be refreshed and reinforced with LYON'S KATHAIRON, the only preparation which will nourish the filaments and keep them in a vigorous condition after they have begun to suffer from a deficiency of their natural stimulant. As long as the Kathairon is faithfully used, with a proper degree of friction, morning and evening, so long will it be impossible for the hair to whiten or fall out from the scalp.

F. M. W. & W

False Theories Overthrown.

We live under a new medical dispensation, very different from that under which so many of our forefathers died. The sick are no longer bled till they faint, nor gorged with mercury, nor prostrated with violent cathartics, nor blistered on their shaven heads. Ever since the introduction of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, twenty years ago, renovation and restoration, not depletion and prostration, have been the watchwords of the judicious portion of the profession. The remarkable success of this famous vegetable preventive, invigorant and corrective, has worked a complete revolution in the general treatment of disease. At first the dogmatic members of the faculty would not believe it. "What?" they exclaimed, "cure liver complaint without mercury, chronic rheumatism without colchicum, fever and ague without quinine! Impossible!" But the most obstinate incredulity must yield in the end to practical demonstration. From that time to the present, dyspepsia, biliousness intermittent fevers, muscular diseases, nervous complaints and constipation have vanished under the operation of the great specific, in at least ninety per cent. of the cases in which it has been used as a remedy for those ailments, while as a preventive of all maladies generated by change of climate, sudden revulsions of temperature, epidemic poison in the atmosphere, and unwholesome water, its beneficial effects have been so obvious and uniform as to secure the most perfect confidence in its properties as an antidote, safeguard and cure. my9

Queer Questions.

One of the queerest notions that enters the heads of people now-a-days, is that consumption cannot be cured. Of course, if people will allow disease to take its own course, without doing anything to arrest it, then it will not be cured. But if proper means are made use of at the start then there is a cure. Dr. Keyser's Lung Cure has cured thousands of cases, which, if left alone, would, in all likelihood, have ended fatally. Dr. Keyser's Lung Cure has also cured many far advanced cases of consumption, and that too, by a principal as plain, as that by which water puts out fire.

The Doctor's LUNG SOUND, by which he explores and investigates the state of the lungs, makes their condition as plain, as if the chest were made of glass and you could see their workings. Dr. Keyser with his Lung Cure, has gained high credit in the cure of all diseases of the throat and lungs and pulmonary organs. Office and Medicine Store 167 Liberty street. Every day except Tuesday and Sunday. A treatise on chronic lung diseases sent free wherever it is ordered.

Price of Lung Cure $1 50 per bottle, or six bottles for $7 50.

Duff's College.

No. 37 Fifth Avenue.

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Mercantile, Steamboat, National Bank, Railroad and Private Bankers Bookkeeping taught by experienced Accountants.

☞Business Men are the best instructors of business usages.

☞No engravers' copy lines are used in teaching Penmanship. Wm. H. Duff is in attendance the entire day, to write pen and inkcopies for pupils.

For full information, specimens, &c., call or address

P. DUFF & SONS.

$5 TO $10 PER DAY. MEN, WOMEN, BOYS and GIRLS who engage in our new business make from $5 to $10 per day in their own localities. Full particulars and instructions sent free by mail. Those in need of permanent, profitable work, should address at once. GEORGE STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine.

SHEEP SHEARING FESTIVAL.—The 7th annual Sheep Shearing Festival will be held on the NINTH OF MAY at Hill's Station, Chartiers Valley Railroad.

ARCHIBALD McMURRY, President.

JOHN GILLFILLAN, Corresponding Secretary. ma7-6td-ltw